

Alexander A. Serebrov reported on the readiness of his fellow crew members, Vladimir G. Titov, center, and Gennady M. Strekalov, before the launch of Soyuz T-8 on Wednesday.

Russians Are Aloft For Salyut Linkup

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Three Soviet cosmonauts were lifted into space Wednesday aboard a Soviet space vehicle to link up with an orbiting space laboratory, Soviet press organizations reported.

The space launch was during the afternoon from the Baikonur space center in Soviet Central Asia, the reports said.

Soviet television transmitted film of the launch about an hour after the start of the mission.

The manned mission was the first since two cosmonauts, Lieutenant Colonel Anatoli Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev, a civilian, completed history's longest space mission Dec. 10. They were aloft for 211 days.

Their stay exceeded by almost a month the 185-day endurance record set in 1980 by two of their countrymen, Leonid Popov and Valery Rymyn.

The current record was set aboard the Salyut-7 space station, which is also the destination of the latest team. The space platform was launched in April last year.

Tass said: "In keeping with the flight program, Soyuz T-8 is to dock with the orbital complex Salyut-7, Cosmos-1443."

The unmanned Cosmos-1443 spacecraft was launched March 3 and docked with the space station March 10.

Tass said the crew would carry out scientific, technical, medical and biological research and experiments aboard the flight complex.

The official press agency Tass identified the cosmonauts as Vladimir G. Titov, space commander, Gennady M. Strekalov, engineer, and Alexander A. Serebrov, a researcher.

Mr. Strekalov, 43, and Mr. Serebrov, 38, have flown on previous space missions and both have the title, "Hero of the Soviet Union."

The mission commander, Mr. Titov, 36, is a lieutenant colonel in the Soviet Air Force.

"Cosmonauts Titov, Strekalov and Serebrov feel well," the Tass report said. "The on-board systems of the Soyuz T-8 spacecraft are functioning normally."

The mission will be the first stay by so large a crew aboard an orbiting space station.

The main crews in all previous extended missions aboard Salyut space stations have consisted of two men. However, they were visited by crews of two and three members for short stays.

The docking was expected to take place Thursday night.



Lech Walesa leaves his home for a meeting with police.

Walesa Defends Solidarity Plan To Rally May 1

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

GDANSK, Poland — Declaring that "working people have the right to mark their holiday the way they see fit," Lech Walesa said here Wednesday that there will nonetheless be no clashes on May Day unless the authorities provoke them.

Speaking at a press conference in his apartment a day after Poland's Communist leadership warned against unofficial rallies May 1, the leader of the banned Solidarity free trade unions said that "we shall not fight, because we don't want to fight."

He added: "And that is why if no one beats us up, if no one shouts, any threat from our side is out of the question."

It was the closest he has come to identifying himself explicitly with a call by underground Solidarity leaders for a boycott of official May Day festivities and mass counterdemonstrations in support of restoring civic freedoms.

The government warned Tuesday that it would deal "firmly and effectively" to enforce law and order, and said the underground call threatens a "dangerous confrontation."

Mr. Walesa had previously revealed that he attended the secret meeting that produced the demonstration call, but he did not sign the underground communiqué.

Of his own May 1 plans, Mr. Walesa would say only, "I am a worker and I shall celebrate May Day as a worker."

The 39-year-old leader said he had called newsmen to his home because recent official statements and actions suggested it was necessary to repeat publicly his desire for a "dialogue" to end the current political stalemate.

He charged the authorities with arrogance and a "lack of good will." He said the odds were better that the regime would arrest him than that they would negotiate with him.

A government spokesman reiterated Wednesday that the regime considers Mr. Walesa no more than an ordinary citizen — "the former head of the former Solidarity," as the government is fond of saying. "Nothing has changed in that regard," the spokesman said.

Mr. Walesa apologized in newsmen for refusing to answer sensitive questions about his secret meeting with underground leaders or his contacts with the Roman Catholic Church.

For the first time since his release from internment in November, Mr. Walesa invited Polish journalists to meet with him, and included in the overflow crowd of foreign correspondents were reporters from the Communist daily, Trybuna Ludu, and from Gdansk television.

Despite a recent increase in official pressure on the Solidarity chief, the authorities made no attempt to interfere with the press conference.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Walesa also welcomed the prospect of a planned papal visit in June. He recalled the 1979 pilgrimage by Pope John Paul II to his homeland.

"That visit by the pope then, at the end of the 1970s, when our nation was sinking ever deeper in spiritual hopelessness, restored to a doubting society deprived of guidance an awareness of its national and human dignity."

He added: "The pope, through his faith and strength, gave us courage, strengthened the subdued strivings of the nation for life in freedom and truth. Soon afterward Solidarity was born out of those strivings."

Mr. Walesa referred to that process as "a miracle" that ultimately foundered due to "growing resistance and... our own failings, human weaknesses which required correction."

Asked whether nostalgia for Mussolini still existed in the country, he said he did not think it survived in any real sense. If young people, disillusioned with parliamentary politics, wanted a "strongman," they would look not for a Fascist but for a man like de Gaulle or Helmut Schmidt, he said.

People now are more frank and better informed about Fascism than they were as recently as 8 or 10 years ago, when the subject was still taboo and rational discussion was not possible because there was still "that myth that everybody who is not on the left is a Fascist," Mr. de Felice said.

Striking a similar cord, Giorgio Bocca, a leading leftist independent commentator, warned in the weekly L'Espresso that it would be "Fascism in reverse" in smother any anniversary celebrations under a blanket of "imposed silence" and conformism.

What should be discussed, he wrote, is "our family story," namely how "40,000 Fascists and Fascist sympathizers emerged so mysteriously from nowhere and just as mysteriously disappeared one day in July 1945," 21 years later.

Mr. de Felice, who has written five volumes of a scholarly history of Fascism and is working on the sixth volume and who is far from being a Fascist, recalled that 20 years ago he was regarded with suspicion and found it difficult to get help in archives and libraries.

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Budget: A Crossroads for Reagan? Move on Legislative Impasse May Shape His Future

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although there has been little publicity about the budget at the White House lately, President Ronald Reagan is approaching what his aides say is a turning point that seems likely to shape the character of his presidency through the 1984 election.

The decision Mr. Reagan faces is whether to involve himself fully in the effort to break a budget stalemate in the Republican-controlled Senate. The Senate Budget Committee has bogged down in disagreement over possible tax increases and other steps to reduce the federal budget deficit for the 1984 fiscal year.

Realistically, in the view of the White House, the president's decision comes down to whether he is prepared to give his blessings to a budget compromise that might be better than what he could get otherwise but is still far from his liking.

Congressional experts agree that any eventual deal on the budget would have to contain more domestic spending, less military spending and more taxes than Mr. Reagan has said he could tolerate.

Too question is whether the president can go into a possible re-election campaign supporting new tax increases and other distasteful items.

"Is the game worth the candle?" a White House official said. "It's a tough judgment call."

On Tuesday, the White House reaffirmed Mr. Reagan's general commitment to trying to break the budget stalemate. News reports

earlier had said key aides were urging him to walk away from it.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was reported to have advised the president at a cabinet meeting Monday to abandon the drive for a budget resolution, then veto or sign individual appropriations bills as the year progresses.

Despite the White House pledge on Tuesday, administration aides

agreed privately that Mr. Reagan had not taken the steps to move toward a budget resolution and that this had dismayed many of his allies in the Senate.

The problem Mr. Reagan faces is the same one that has plagued him since late 1981, when he was first urged by congressional allies to revise key elements of his economic program to get the federal deficit under control.

But there is a new backdrop to the problem: the view that the economic recovery could weaken and

die if nothing is done to lower the deficit.

In addition, the White House feels that the differences in Congress on how to approach the deficit problem are far greater this year than in the past. Republicans are more independent of the White House, and Democrats have a stronger hand because of their gains in last year's elections.

That was the warning this week by David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Even by Mr. Stockman's standards, the warning was apocalyptic in tone. It seems to have jolted some White House aides, who later said they had been complacent in thinking that the economic recovery would solve all of the administration's budget problems.

Mr. Stockman warned that the Reagan program, as well as the economic recovery itself, might be lost because of the budget stalemate.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Senator Rebukes Weinberger

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate Budget Committee has indirectly rebuked Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger because of reports that he was resisting a budget compromise.

Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, did not name Mr. Weinberger in his statement Tuesday. But he was clearly referring to reports that Mr. Weinberger had urged President Ronald Reagan to bypass the budget process and fight for his program in individual appropriations bills.

"Anyone who thinks that's the way to do it is living in ancient times," Senator Domenici said. He vowed to continue working with Democrats to produce a budget.

8 West Germans Arrested in Libya

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — Eight West German citizens, detained since last week by Libyan authorities, have been accused of "sabotage and espionage activities" on behalf of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, according to the JANA, the official Libyan news agency.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn declined to comment on the reports and said no official charges had been conveyed in Bonn. He said the West German ambassador to Libya, Günther Hild, visited the eight captives Wednesday for 30 minutes and reported that they were being well treated.

There has been widespread speculation that the West Germans were seized in retaliation for the arrest in West Germany of two Libyans, a doctor and a student, on charges of torturing a young Li-

4 Israeli Officials at Warsaw Event Withdraw, Citing Role of the PLO

Reuters

WARSAW — Four Israeli government officials are withdrawing from ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising and flying home to protest participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization, one of the officials said Wednesday.

David Rivlin, an official in the culture department of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, said he and the three other officials would leave after lodging a protest with the Polish authorities.

The head of the PLO mission in Warsaw, Fouad Yaseen, joined other accredited diplomats Tuesday and laid a wreath at a memorial honoring victims of the ghetto.

About 300 Israelis are among about 1,000 foreign Jews who came to mark the anniversary with a series of events this week.

Mr. Rivlin said he, Mayor Shlomo Lahat of Tel Aviv, Avner

Split Widens in Bonn Over East Berlin Death

Reuters

BONN — A split broadened Wednesday within Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government over the death of a West German at an East German border post, as a newspaper published by the coalition's most conservative party accused a cabinet member of being too soft in protesting the incident.

Meanwhile, political sources said that the death had jeopardized a proposed visit to Bonn by the East German leader, Erich Honecker, and a trip to East Germany by the West German president, Karl Carstens.

Rudolf Burkert, 46, died on April 10, while being questioned by East German border police. He had been trying to cross into West Berlin.

East Germany has insisted that Mr. Burkert died of a heart attack.

INSIDE

Italy's Socialists appeared ready to bring on a government crisis by leaving the four-party coalition, sources said. Page 2.

El Salvador's new defense minister said that he will make major changes in the Salvadoran command. Page 3.

A Reagan administration bill that would increase U.S. authority to punish foreign firms trading with Russia worries Europeans. Page 4.

U.S. GNP grew at a 3.1 percent annual rate in the first quarter. Page 13.

AT&T earnings for the first quarter declined, while GM reported its best quarter in almost four years. Page 13.

A SPECIAL REPORT

Mauritania is finding conversion to civilian rule an elusive goal. Page 9S.

The Mussolini Centenary Arouses Profit Motive, but Little Nostalgia

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Italy is commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Benito Mussolini with a striking lack of regret, guilt or enthusiasm. There is very little public soul-searching.

The main interest in the centenary year so far has been commercial. Old books on Mussolini have been reprinted, and about 15 new ones have come on the market — all or most of them superficial and anecdotal, dealing with the personalities of the dictator, his aides, family and mistresses like so many figures in sentimental novels. "Totally unnecessary books," a critic called them.

One of the reprints is a vain, self-serving autobiography that was published only in English, in the United States in 1973, and that Il Duce had written at the urging of Richard Westburn Child, then the American ambassador in Rome, according to the Italian press.

A mild boom in the sale of coins from the Fascist era has been noted in antique shops, and at Porta Portense, Rome's flea market, Mussolini records and souvenirs are being discreetly peddled on a minor scale.

In Predappio, the village of 6,200 inhabitants halfway between Rimini and Bologna where Mussolini was born on July 29, 1883, the Communist mayor wanted to organize a round table of scholars to discuss the Fascist period and its lessons on the day of the anniversary. But the deputy mayor, whose father was killed by the Fascists, blocked any sort of commemoration.

Vittorio Mussolini, the dictator's 66-year-old son, is expected to return from Argentina, where he lives, in lead celebrations sponsored by the Movimento Sociale Italiano, Italy's official neo-Fascist party, which has been holding on for years to about 4 percent of the seats in Parliament but is excluded from the complicated games played by the country's other political parties.

L'Unità, the Communist Party newspaper, and other leftist papers

have criticized the national television network for a five-hour program entitled "All the Duce's Men," which they said dealt not enough with the "objective" aspects of the Fascist period but too much with personal themes, such as the sentiments of Countess Edda Ciano, 75, Mussolini's admiring daughter. Her husband, Galeazzo Ciano, was foreign minister under Mussolini, who had him executed.

The prose has turned purple occasionally. Mussolini is called "the Julius Caesar of the contemporary era" in a book advertisement. Il Tempo, the Rome daily newspaper that is close to the neo-Fascist party, calls him "the last of the great of our epoch" in an ad for the luxury edition (costing the equivalent of \$80) of another book aimed at those who want to re-engrave in the archives of the Nation the name of Benito Mussolini.

But the great "Mussolini revival" that some had predicted and others feared is not taking place. Renzo de Felice, one of Italy's most distinguished historians and a specialist on the Fascist period, explained some of the reasons in an interview.

"In Italy," he said, "the problem of Fascism has been overcome, filed away and relegated to history, as far as the mass of the public is concerned. Everybody knows it cannot possibly come back. Times have totally changed."

There is no real nationalist feeling in Italy, and nationalism was an indispensable ingredient of Fascism, he said.

He added that democratic institutions, Parliament and labor unions, were immeasurably more powerful now than at the time of Mussolini's rise and that even if some wayward group attempted a "last coup" it would have no chance of success.

With the integration of Europe, the country would never accept the kind of isolation that a Fascist regime inevitably would bring, he said.

Asked whether nostalgia for Mussolini still existed in the country, he said he did not think it survived in any real sense. If young people, disillusioned with parliamentary politics, wanted a "strongman," they would look not for a Fascist but for a man like de Gaulle or Helmut Schmidt, he said.

People now are more frank and better informed about Fascism than they were as recently as 8 or 10 years ago, when the subject was still taboo and rational discussion was not possible because there was still "that myth that everybody who is not on the left is a Fascist," Mr. de Felice said.

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House Panel Approves U.S. Aid for Lebanon

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The House Foreign Affairs Committee has approved a \$251-million package of economic aid and military loan guarantees for Lebanon, but it added a provision requiring that Congress approve the use of U.S. troops in any permanent peace-keeping force there.

4 Arrested In Bombing Of Embassy

BEIRUT — Four men have been arrested in connection with Monday's bombing of the U.S. Embassy here, Eile Salem, the Lebanese foreign minister, said Wednesday. He would not disclose their names or nationalities. Asked whether the four had been charged with a crime, Mr. Salem answered, "It is too soon to accuse anybody." Officials said Wednesday that they now believed that 60 persons died in the explosion. Thirty-five bodies have been recovered, including that of a ninth American victim, a marine, pulled from the rubble Wednesday. Twenty-five persons are still missing.

A U.S. Navy spokesman said Wednesday that a special U.S. plane would be flown to Beirut Thursday or Friday to bring the bodies of the Americans home.

Mr. Salem, speaking at a news conference, would give virtually no information other than that the four men had been arrested.

"We are not at liberty to reveal the little we know from our preliminary investigation about the source and the involvement of others in this horrendous crime," he said.

He lashed out at Israel, saying that it was "exploiting this tragedy." He was referring to a remark by David Kimche, the chief Israeli negotiator at talks on the withdrawal of troops from Lebanon, who said his country would not withdraw while terrorists are still operating in the country.

Mr. Salem said, "I need not recall similar tragedies inside Israel, even in Israel's most secure security zones."

among the 4,500 troops serving in the multinational force. The Lebanese government has asked the United States, France and Italy to double the size of the force.

But Congress has been nervous about committing more troops without the approval of authorizing legislation. The 1973 War Powers Resolution gives Congress the right to reverse presidential decisions to send troops into hostile situations, but Congress has not applied the resolution to Lebanon.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, said Tuesday that the administration was opposed to restrictions on its ability to determine U.S. troop levels and deployment in Lebanon while it continues trying to negotiate the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces.

"It is extremely important that our negotiators have a free hand," Mr. Eagleburger said. "When they have reached an agreement they will come before the committee for approval."

In an effort to fend off more severe restrictions, Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois and the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, proposed an amendment to the supplemental aid package that any agreement altering the status or number of U.S. forces in Lebanon would be submitted to Congress for approval by a joint resolution. If Congress did not act on the resolution within 60 days, it would take effect automatically.

A committee staff member said the Percy amendment would allow the president to increase the number of troops in Lebanon without advance congressional approval.

But Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland, proposed another amendment requiring advance congressional approval, and Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, proposed that any increase in U.S. troops in Lebanon come under the War Powers Resolution.

The amendment adopted Tuesday by the House committee requires that "the president shall obtain statutory authorization from the Congress with respect to the introduction of U.S. armed forces into Lebanon in conjunction with agreements providing for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and for the creation of a new, more permanent multinational peacekeeping force."

Members of both House and Senate committees and Reagan administration spokesmen said discussion of the troop issue was unrelated to Monday's bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon.



SHOPPING FOR VOTES — Mário Soares, head of the Portuguese Socialist Party, surrounded by vendors during a campaign trip to Lisbon's central market. The Socialists are considered likely to win the most votes in next week's elections.

U.S., Europeans Fail to Resolve Dispute on Reliance on Soviet Gas

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — U.S. and West European government representatives failed Wednesday to resolve their differences over an International Energy Agency study that reflects the Reagan administration's hard-line approach to limiting European dependence on Soviet natural gas, according to officials of the nations involved.

One senior European official said a major recommendation of the draft study had been "arbitrarily established," and he labeled as "heavy-handed" the attempt by leading agency officials to achieve consensus around the recommendations.

In the discussions, which began Tuesday at the Paris headquarters of the agency, representatives of West European governments challenged several highly sensitive conclusions of the study.

Among those was that the agency's 21 member nations agree to avoid "undue dependence" on any single source of natural gas.

If a member's dependence reached 30 percent of its total gas requirements, according to the recommendation, its government should agree to consultations with other member nations.

The report, which remains in draft form and is classified confidential, was begun last December

after President Ronald Reagan announced he was lifting sanctions against European companies supplying U.S. equipment and technology for the Soviet natural gas pipeline from Siberia.

U.S. officials say the Reagan administration believes the West European governments owe the United States some commitment on the energy issue in return for having lifted the sanctions.

The discussions of the report will be continued at meetings next week, including a session Wednesday of the agency's governing board. Energy ministers of the member nations will discuss the study and recommendations at their annual meeting May 8.

"We did not agree with the U.S. approach that Soviet gas was the only problem in energy security," said a European official participating in the meetings.

One senior European official said that the unresolved differences were "bracketed," meaning that they were placed in brackets in the draft report for further negotiations.

The official, who like others interviewed declined to be identified, noted that Austria submitted a paper to the meeting Wednesday that emphasized oil, rather than gas, as the major looming threat to Western energy security. Several other

nations, including Sweden, supported that view.

"We also are convinced the 30-percent figure on gas was arbitrarily established, and some of us feel that the style and approach to getting agreement by top IEA officials here has been heavy-handed," the official added.

U.S. officials described the discussions Wednesday evening as "constructive, low-keyed and technical," emphasizing that the approach to natural gas and energy supplies had remained "global."

The Reagan administration, apparently convinced that an acceptable formula will be found on which it and the West European nations can agree, intends to continue pressing during the next few weeks for a commitment from its allies to limit Western trade with the Soviet Union, U.S. officials said.

8 West Germans Arrested On Spying Charge in Libya

(Continued from Page 1)

man in which they sought to "harm the security of the Libyan population" in their alleged work for U.S. intelligence.

Foreign Ministry sources noted that Libya's burst of outrage occurred two days after the Libyans accused of torture began what is expected to be a three-week trial in Bonn.

Their purported victim, Mr. Galiani, told the court that he was summoned to the ambassador's home in the suburb of Bad Godesberg for what was described as a special congress. He said that upon his arrival, he was vilified as an enemy of Colonel Qadhafi and told that he would be drugged and sent back to Libya under death sentence.

Mr. Galiani said he dictated a coercive confession into the embassy press attaché's tape recorder and signed a pledge to cease all communication with anti-Qadhafi exiles before he was allowed to go free the next day.

The two Libyans accused of torture told the judges that they would offer no comment on Mr. Galiani's testimony.

West Germans Identified
The Associated Press reported from Tripoli that JANA had identified the eight captive West Germans as businessmen. They are, according to the agency: Bruno Heini and Claus Ernest Bodeweser from Siemens; Hans Hoffer, Heinz Schuk Hansen, Gerd Zewick and Werner Estrie from Bellwinger & Berger; Werner Langat from Unterwieser Reckerei; and Binor Escha from Bocha & Walter.

"They have been arrested after they have been found carrying out sabotage and espionage activities and promoting rumors to throw doubt on the revolution and obstruct the people's authority," JANA said.

The 52-year-old novelist wrote a bitter letter to the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, three months ago, offering to "quit Russia" because of continued harassment by agents of the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

"I was hoping they would turn me down," Mr. Vladimov said Wednesday after the official notification that his request had been granted. "We are very sorry to be leaving Russia for a long time."

Socialists Could Send Italy to Polls End Appears Possible To 4-Party Coalition

ROME — Italy's Socialists appeared ready Wednesday to cause a government crisis by leaving the four-party coalition, political sources said.

A Socialist Party spokesman said: "The situation is bleak. The road now is leading clearly toward early general elections."

A leading Socialist official and former finance minister, Rino Formica, warned Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani of this Tuesday, the sources said.

The spokesman said no final decision would be made before a meeting of the Socialist Party's central committee Friday.

The Socialists have given few reasons for their dissatisfaction, beyond accusing Mr. Fanfani's Christian Democrats of adopting a new conservative course.

The threat of a crisis emerged abruptly after more than four months of relative political calm. Only a few weeks ago most politicians ruled out an early general election.

The small Social Democratic and Liberal parties are the other members of the ruling coalition.

Political sources said the Socialists, led by Bettino Craxi, seemed to have decided their electoral chances were as good or better now than they would be a year hence.

In the general election in 1979, the Socialists got close to 10 percent of the vote, compared to 38 percent for the Christian Democrats.

The aim of a Socialist withdrawal would be to combine an early general election with local elections June 26, the sources said. The term of the current Parliament runs until next year.

Whether to dissolve Parliament is up to President Sandro Pertini, a Socialist. He could instead ask Mr. Fanfani or another politician to try to form a new government.

A new coalition without elections is unlikely, however, because most parties are exasperated by perennial threats of early elections, sources said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Vietnam Says China Renews Raids

BANGKOK (AP) — Vietnam said Wednesday that Chinese troops had renewed "armed provocations" earlier this week, firing hundreds of mortar and artillery rounds and intruding into Vietnamese territory.

The Vietnam News Agency, monitored in Bangkok, said Chinese troops fired Monday at Muong Khuong in Hoang Lien province and that a platoon of Chinese troops crossed into the Thuong Phung area of Ha Tuyen province, setting ablaze a number of houses, wounding a villager and killing many animals. The agency also said Chinese troops fired on five villages Monday in Cao Bang province, wounding a number of pupils at a school.

China has accused the Vietnamese of similar attacks on its territory. Beijing has admitted firing into Vietnam but says it was in retaliation for Vietnamese intrusions.

Talks on Central America Begin

PANAMA CITY (AP) — Five Central American foreign ministers were holding talks Wednesday with their counterparts from Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia in an effort to avert war between Nicaragua and Honduras.

"We prefer that they hit each other over the head with microphones rather than fight with bullets," said Juan José Amado, Panama's foreign minister.

The Central American countries — El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua — were asked to meet by the other four ministers, who call themselves the Contadora group after the Panamanian beach resort where they drafted a regional peace plan Jan. 5.

Sihanouk to Visit Thailand Front

BANGKOK (AP) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk is to arrive in Thailand on Friday and visit areas along the Thai-Cambodian border where Cambodian guerrillas of his anti-Vietnamese resistance movement were overrun in recent weeks by Vietnamese forces, Western diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

Prince Sihanouk, who heads a coalition government called Democratic Kampuchea, said Tuesday in Beijing that he would "very soon" be going to areas of "liberated Cambodia" but gave no timetable for his visit. About 28,000 of his followers fled into Thailand after their encampment in northern Cambodia was overrun by the Vietnamese early this month.

Prince Sihanouk, formerly the Cambodian head of state, said he would accept the credentials of ambassadors and hold a council meeting of the coalition, which includes the Communist Khmer Rouge, the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front and his own followers.

Major Crimes Decline 4% in U.S.

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The number of major crimes reported in the United States last year declined 4 percent from 1981, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said Tuesday. It was the first real decline in reported major crimes since 1977, the agency said.

A decrease of less than 1 percent, recorded in 1981, was considered statistically insignificant, said Ann Graham, writer and editor of the bureau's Uniform Crime Reports. She said the statistics were preliminary figures and that the final figures, to be issued in August, might be adjusted up or down.

Attorney General William French Smith, who issued the statistics, said that after "all-time highs in 1980 and 1981, the decline is welcome news." The FBI reported these declines: murder, 7 percent; robbery, 7 percent; burglary, 10 percent; forcible rape, 5 percent; larceny, 1 percent; motor vehicle theft, 3 percent; and arson, 12 percent. The only increase was in aggravated assault, which went up by 1 percent.

French Minister Visiting Romania

PARIS (UPI) — The French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, left for Bucharest on Wednesday, reportedly to try to improve relations with Romania. Relations have been cool because of an incident involving a Romanian dissident exile in France.

Mr. Cheysson will meet with Romanian leaders Thursday, possibly including the Communist party leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, but a meeting had not been set when Mr. Cheysson left Paris, officials said.

An exiled dissident Romanian writer, Virgil Tanase, said in September that he had been "abducted" by French counterintelligence agents to protect him from a Romanian secret agent who Bucharest allegedly sent to France to kill him. The Romanian Embassy called the incident "a slanderous campaign against Romania."

Cabinet Reshuffled in Ethiopia

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Ethiopia announced a reshuffling Wednesday of its ruling hierarchy, and a senior Western source here said the changes were aimed at strengthening the position of Mengistu Haile Mariam, the country's leader.

The main change is the appointment of Captain Fikre-Selassie Wogdires to Ethiopia's No. 2 position, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The replacement of Tefera Wolde Semayat as finance minister by Tesfaye Dinka followed rumors that Mr. Tefera may have defected to the West.

The Western source said it was impossible to tell whether the shuffling indicates a falling out among Ethiopia's ruling Provisional Military Administration.

Survivors From Yacht Rescued

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — A cargo ship has rescued four wounded survivors of an attack on a West German yacht after they had been adrift in the South China Sea for nine days without food and water, the ship's agents said Wednesday.

Two West Germans aboard the yacht Sidharta when it was shelled and set ablaze by unknown forces near the disputed Spratly Islands had died, they said.

Three Germans and a Singapore woman who abandoned the yacht were spotted in a small dinghy Tuesday and rescued by the Panamanian freighter Linden, they said. Earlier, hopes of finding anybody alive had been abandoned.

U.S. Court Rules Against A-Plants

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Supreme Court, in a setback for the nuclear power industry and its supporters in the Reagan administration, ruled Wednesday that states may act on their own to slow or stop the development of nuclear plants.

In a unanimous decision upholding a California moratorium on construction of power plants, the court said regulation of nuclear power was not the exclusive preserve of the federal government as had been claimed by the nuclear power industry and the Reagan administration.

The justices thus licensed the states to regulate nuclear power along with the federal government and to move against the further growth of nuclear power according to local sentiment. Eight states have broad laws similar to the California measure at issue Wednesday.

For the Record

LONDON (Reuters) — Deputy Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain left Wednesday for Tunisia, where he is expected to meet with Farouk Kaddoumi, a senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

NEW DELHI (AP) — At least nine persons have been killed and 20 injured in new attacks and demonstrations in Assam state in northeastern India.

ROME (AP) — Seno Freato, a close aide to Aldo Moro when he was prime minister, and Bruno Musselli, a fugitive Italian oilman, were arrested Wednesday in connection with a petroleum scandal in which Italy was bilked of billions of dollars in taxes, the police said.

PARIS (UPI) — The French rugby union federation canceled Wednesday a proposed summer tour of South Africa after President François Mitterrand directly requested that the tour not be made.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House resumed floor debate Wednesday on a nuclear weapons freeze resolution that President Ronald Reagan contends would lock the United States into strategic inferiority to Moscow.

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ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND AND HIS CONSORT, THE DUCHESS OF HOHENBERG, ARE ASSASSINATED WHILE DRIVING THROUGH STREETS OF SARAJEVO, BOSNIA

Indictment Drove to Their Deaths, Including Hered Prince, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and his consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were shot and killed in Sarajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914.

WAS KILLED Prince Ferdinand, 35, was shot in the chest by a Serbian nationalist, Gavrilo Princip, while driving through the streets of Sarajevo.

WAS KILLED The Duchess, 31, was shot in the chest by the same assassin, Gavrilo Princip, while driving through the streets of Sarajevo.

WAS KILLED The Prince's son, Prince Alexander, was also shot and killed by the same assassin, Gavrilo Princip, while driving through the streets of Sarajevo.

WAS KILLED The Prince's daughter, Princess Maria, was also shot and killed by the same assassin, Gavrilo Princip, while driving through the streets of Sarajevo.

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France to Restructure Armed Forces

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — The French government made public Wednesday a five-year defense program calling for a restructuring in conventional forces that is portrayed by officials here as enhancing French ability to intervene alongside NATO troops in defending West Germany.

At the same time, the program involves a reduction of 7 percent in army manpower, and what a defense expert involved in the preparation of the plan described as very small cuts in French troop strength in West Germany.

Some generals had warned that the overall reductions, which had been rumored since last fall, would seriously weaken French conventional forces.

As expected, the government plan, which covers the period from 1983 to 1986, provides for the construction of a seventh nuclear submarine armed with M-4 nuclear missiles, a nuclear aircraft carrier, three hunter-killer submarines, Hades tactical nuclear missiles, and a number of tactical weapons systems.

The procurement plan includes airborne early-warning systems,

which will involve foreign purchases, probably of U.S.-made Airborne Warning and Control Systems surveillance aircraft, known as AWACS.

The program, whose broad outlines were approved by the cabinet Wednesday before debate in the National Assembly, calls for expenditures of 830 billion francs, or about \$113 billion.

According to the government's calculations, which take inflation into account, this will represent a real increase in spending of 11 percent over the five years.

The amount is smaller, however,

than that of the previous five-year plan of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. In terms of statistical procedures used by NATO, the share of military spending as part of the French gross national product is being described by the government as increasing to 4.3 percent from 4.2 percent.

It is believed that the increases involved in nuclear expenses will be substantial, requiring the reductions in conventional forces.

The defense expert, who requested that he not be identified, asserted that the restructuring "enhances our capability to intervene alongside our allies if need be."

The government program calls for setting up a "rapid action and assistance command" that will take in an airborne division, a helicopter division, a light armor division, an infantry division, and a division of marine infantry. This, according to the expert, would mean the availability of 50,000 additional men for use in Europe.

No figures were available on how many of the 50,000 French troops currently stationed in West Germany would be withdrawn, but the expert said the missions and basic deployment of the French forces there would be maintained, and their equipment improved.

He stressed that the network of French forces overseas, notably in Africa, and taking in about 20,000 men, would be kept intact.

The number of combat helicopters will be increased from 330 to 430 by 1988. The expert described the new force as part of France's effort to increase its ability to prevent an attack from the East.

The plan continues to leave ambiguous the point at which French forces would be committed to defend West Germany against attack. A member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, France left NATO's integrated military command in 1966. Basic French military doctrine remains one of repelling attack when it is judged to threaten French territory.

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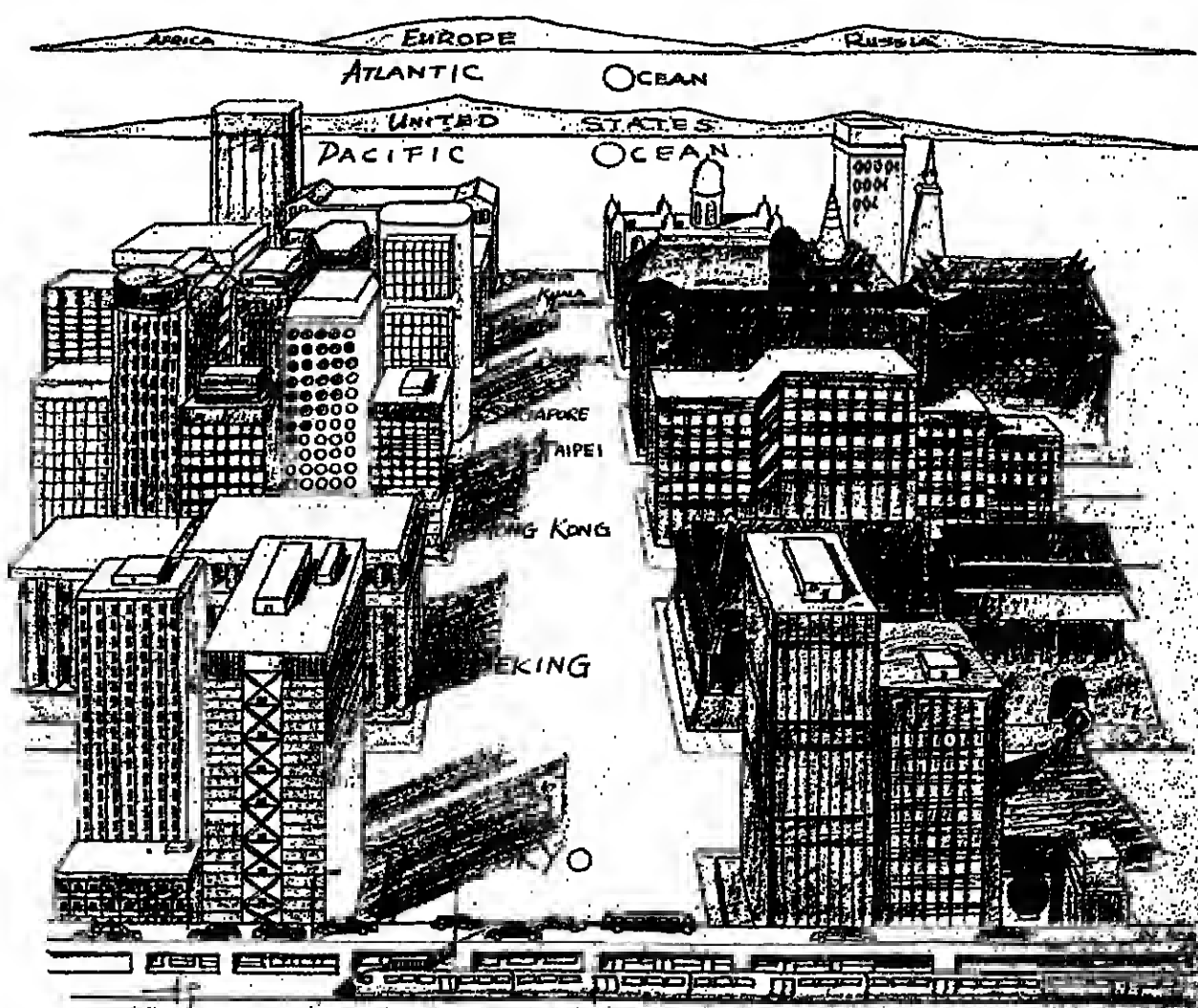
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Palermo City Council members applaud Elda Pucci after she was elected mayor.

Woman Is Elected Mayor of Palermo

Reuters

PALERMO, Sicily — A woman has been elected mayor of Palermo, the male- and Mafia-dominated capital of Sicily.

Officials said Elda Pucci, 55, a Christian Democrat and pediatrician who was narrowly elected at the town hall Tuesday night, would be the first woman to govern a major Italian city.

Miss Pucci heads a five-party coalition, her own party plus the Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals.

The other town councillors are due to be elected next week, and the new mayor said her final acceptance of the post would depend on the result of this poll. "This is a moment of great emotion for me," Miss Pucci said. "But that is secondary to the overwhelming problems of Palermo."

The port city, with a population of 800,000, has been struck by a wave of Mafia crime as rival families fight for control of the heroin trade. Last week, 12 people were shot to death in the city and elsewhere in Sicily in one 24-hour period.

Izvestia Lists Jerzy Andrzejewski, Polish Author, Dies

Reuters

WARSAW — Jerzy Andrzejewski, 73, a Polish author who helped found the dissident group KOR, is dead, the official press agency reported Wednesday.

As a writer, he was best known for his book "Ashes and Diamonds," a study of the struggle for control of Poland after World War II.

A member of the Communist Party until 1957, Mr. Andrzejewski won several awards in the postwar years. As president of the Writer's Union in 1949, he helped introduce socialist realism, the glorifying of socialism as espoused by the Soviet Union.

"Ashes and Diamonds," which was turned into a movie by Andrzej Wajda, depicted the struggle between pro-Communists and anti-Communists in a devastated Poland.

Gradually, Mr. Andrzejewski became disillusioned with Communist rule and restrictions on artistic freedom. By 1970 he was complaining that Polish writers "live in spiritual semistarvation amid a wilderness of silence."

He quarreled over artistic liberty with the successive regimes but his reputation protected him from the harassment suffered by other critics of the government.

Some of Mr. Andrzejewski's works were published only in the West or by underground printing houses.

In 1976, he joined a group of in-

tellectuals, many of them former Communists, who established the self-styled workers' defense committee, known as KOR, its initials in Polish, to protect workers facing charges because of their involvement in demonstrations over living conditions.

Mr. Andrzejewski took little part in the day-to-day work of KOR, which developed into one of the most influential dissident pressure groups.

Everett Walker

NEW YORK (NYT) — Everett Walker, 76, a former managing editor and assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, died Monday in Montclair, New Jersey, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Walker went overseas in 1944 to help re-establish the European edition of the Herald Tribune in Paris. He later served as a war correspondent with the 9th Army.

A native of Brooklyn, Mr. Walker spent virtually his entire newspaper career with the Herald Tribune. After it ceased publication in 1966, he went to work for The Washington Star. He later joined Newsweek. He also served as a consulting editor for The New York Times and as an editorial consultant to ClioBank. He retired five years ago.

Lord Buckinghamshire

LONDON (AP) — The Earl of Buckinghamshire, 81, who was working as a gardener when he succeeded to his title in 1963, is dead, his family said Wednesday.

Vere Frederick Cecil Hobart-Hampden became the ninth Earl of Buckinghamshire on the death of the eighth earl, a distant relative he had never met.

The title, created by King George II in 1746, passed to him because his grandfather was the fourth son of the sixth earl. He received no money from his predecessor's estate, according to reports at the time. His title passes to a cousin, Miles Hobart-Hampden.

2 Bodies Found In N.Y. Garden

Reuters

NEW YORK — Police have dug up the bodies of two women in the garden of a Staten Island house in New York City, and they said they would look there for the remains of 23 more persons who may have been victims of a mass murderer.

A police spokesman said the bodies had been found Tuesday by detectives acting on information from a convicted murderer, Richard Biegenwald, 42. The spokesman said that the two bodies, wrapped in plastic bags, were found at the home of Mr. Biegenwald's mother in a remote area.

The identities and ages of the victims were not known.

Europeans Angry Over Reagan Bill

New Flare-Up Feared On East-West Trade

By Peter Ornos

LONDON — A Reagan administration bill that would increase U.S. authority to punish foreign-based companies trading with the Soviet Union is causing concern in Europe that there will be another serious flare-up in the dispute with the United States about East-West trade.

West Germany's chancellor, Helmut Kohl, said in Washington last Friday that curbs on trade with the Soviet Union would only be "marginally" discussed at next month's summit of allied leaders in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Nonetheless, President Ronald Reagan is pressing ahead with legislation that British officials, in particular, believe makes an eventual clash over the issue inevitable.

Trade Minister Peter Rees said that Britain has the "most profound objections" to the measure — a revision of the Export Administration Act — that would strengthen key provisions used by the United States to control exports of strategic goods to the Soviet Union.

The measure, submitted to Congress earlier this month, is intended to replace the present law, which expires in September.

The current law gives the United States authority to penalize companies incorporated abroad that are either subsidiaries of American firms or users of U.S. technology. This has been done by putting them on a so-called denied list preventing them from purchasing U.S. goods and services.

The new measure, in a major shift of policy, would give the president authority to block imports from foreign companies that the U.S. government deems have violated export controls imposed for reasons of national security. It would also delete all restrictions on the types of scarce supplies the president could limit for export.

The current export act, which went into effect in 1969 and is renewed every few years, was invoked by the administration last year when it applied sanctions against European-based companies providing U.S. equipment for the Soviet natural gas pipeline against the wishes of the White House.

The Europeans protested that the United States had no right to dictate trade policies beyond its own borders.

In an effort to stem the controversy, the most serious in the alliance in many years, President Reagan finally lifted the sanctions and a series of studies on East-West trade was begun.

"What I find so puzzling" as a senior British official said of the new measure, "is that Americans who are so proud of their independence and strong on moral principles in international affairs can tolerate the inconsistency of intruding into 'the affairs of their friends.'"

The British say they object more to the form of the U.S. legislation than to its purpose, which is to limit strategic trade with the Soviet bloc.

"The worst feature" of the bill, Trade Minister Rees told Parliament last week, "would allow the president to impose import [bans] against a company which violates any U.S. export control applied for national security reasons."

This, he said, "takes things much further" than sanctions applied against British companies in the pipeline dispute by broadening the punishments to include denying the right to sell goods in the United States.

Britain's partners in the European Community strongly support this view.

At a meeting in Brussels last week, the Europeans agreed to step up efforts to persuade the administration that it should not attempt to "impose its will," as Mr. Rees put it, on companies in other countries.

As the British see it, the only positive change in the new legislation is a minor concession: that sanctions would not apply retroactively to all contracts with the Soviet bloc, as was the situation in the pipeline case.

Under the new measure, companies would have 270 days to complete their transactions before action could be taken against them once the United States has imposed an export ban for political reasons.

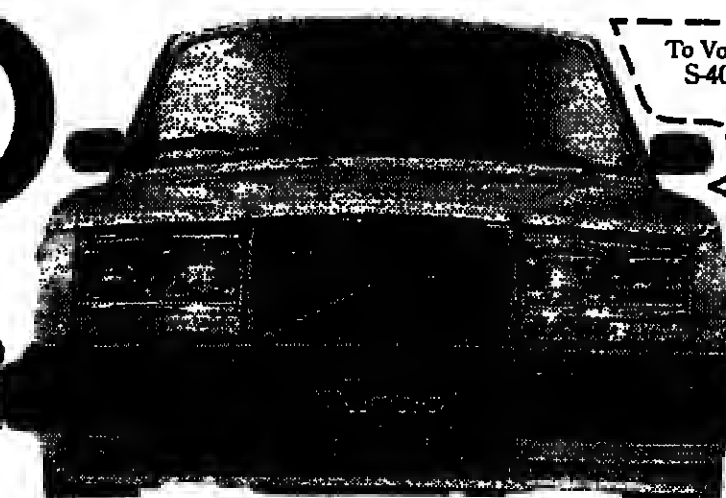
The British maintain that any significant sale would probably take longer than 270 days.

Another complaint is that the United States appears inconsistent in its application of restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union, allowing American farmers to continue selling grain to the Soviet Union.

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SCIENCE

A New Hypothesis On Birth of Wheel

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service

THE WHEEL may have been the most important of all inventions, but there has been agreement on how the momentous discovery came about.

According to an analysis in the 10th issue of *La Recherche*, a French counterpart of *Scientific American*, the best available evidence indicates that the invention was made in Mesopotamia from 10 to 6,000 years ago, and it appears to have been a unique development.

Until Columbus reached New World, none of the civilizations there used wheeled vehicles, even though in Mexico some children had pulled toys with wheels.

The *Recherche* analysis is by Aileen Littauer, who has sought to reconstruct the evolution of wheeled vehicles. She proposes that the first vehicles had wheels and were derived from forms moved on rollers to support heavy weights.

Originally the rollers had to be constantly picked up from the rear platform and moved to the front end. If the under side of the platform was notched, the rollers in place, she says, such a device would have been eliminated.

She disputes an alternative view that wheels were first used in two-wheeled vehicles resembling an early chariot. Their ancestor, according to this hypothesis, was a travois — a cargo carrier supported by long, flexible poles that sag on the ground in the rear and set in front of the puller, either a person or animal. It has been proposed that rollers, placed under the poles to reduce friction, evolved into wheels.

But she doubts that the travois ancestor to the first two-wheeled carts, she says, could have made use of the travois principle in the Middle East, where the wheel developed, but it was used by American Indians.

She does not develop the wheel, furthermore, she says, the earliest wheeled vehicles found are four-wheeled carriages, discovered by Leonard Woolley in the "King's Tomb" at Ur, the Sumerian city that flourished in Lower Mesopotamia (now Iraq) 4,500 years ago.

Sir Leonard's excavations at Ur were conducted in the 1920s and 1930s under the auspices of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

The chief occupant of the royal tomb was buried there with his attendants and courtiers in what Sir Leonard calls "barbaric pomp and splendor." The wheels in the tomb, like most of the known early wheels, were disks made of several pieces of wood cleaved together.

Early, however, the technology of already progressed through several stages, as indicated by drawings on more ancient clay tablets, terra cotta drinking vessels, ritual seals and other devices.

The "peace and war standard" on the tomb (that was, perhaps, carried ceremonially on a pole) is a mosaic of tortoise shell and lapis lazuli that depicts ranks of soldiers and two four-wheeled vehicles. A warrior stands on the rear of each of what seems a scabbard filled with javelins on the front.

Mrs. Littauer disputes Sir Leonard's contention that such vehicles are the "tanks" of antiquity. The wheel used, she says, was highly

vulnerable to projectiles — as, presumably, were the occupants.

Furthermore, according to Dr. Robert H. Dyson Jr., director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia, all of these vehicles appear to have been drawn by oxen. Clearly, he said in a telephone interview last week, they were not "galloping around" the battlefield, although they might have figured in ceremonial battles fought by single warriors representing both sides.

About 3,000 B.C., small members of the horse family, such as donkeys, onagers (a wild native of that region) or crossbreeds of the two began to be used for hauling, but true horses did not arrive from the northern steppes until much later and oxen were never fully replaced.

Mrs. Littauer, reached at her home in Syosset, New York, pointed out that oxen, having been castrated, are docile and, being genetically attuned to herding behavior, work well in teams.

For 3,000 years after horses began to be used, they were harnessed with oxen-style yokes unsuited to a horse's anatomy. And they could not be well-controlled, since they were fitted with nose rings similar to those for oxen.

By the 18th century B.C., however, the situation had changed. The inscription on a Syrian seal from the time of Hammurabi, the famous lawmaker, shows a chariot-style vehicle pulled by animals whose tails indicate they are true horses (not onagers or donkeys). Furthermore they are being driven by a man holding four reins, implying that something more akin to modern harness had appeared, and the wheels are spoked.

The earlier wheels were typically made of three planks because trees in that region were not large enough for the required diameter — often three feet. Cross sections of the trunk could not be used, as the heart of the tree was too spongy. Hence planks from which the wheel sections were cut came from vertical cuts whose width necessarily was less than the full girth of the tree.

Some of the early wheels found in southern Russia, where trees were large enough to provide full-width planks, were nevertheless made in the Sumerian manner, suggesting that Sumeria was where the technique originated.

Regarding the proposed manner in which wheel and axle evolved from rollers set in notches, Dr. Dyson of the university museum questions whether the rollers would have remained in place unless lashed there. There is still insufficient evidence, he believes, to decide how wheels may first have been developed for transport.

He agrees that the invention probably occurred in the Middle East and nowhere else, although in Mexico about A.D. 900, the Mayans along the Gulf Coast made pull toys for their children — figurines mounted on wheels. Yet the technique was never applied to transport. Perhaps, Dr. Dyson says, an absence of suitable draft animals was the impediment.

Mrs. Littauer and Dr. Dyson pointed out that, until the current Iranian-Iraqi war, hurried excavations were being carried out by expeditions from several nations along the Euphrates River in anticipation of projects that will flood parts of the valley. It may be that these will furnish clues helpful in resolving the problem.



Frieze depicts solid Mesopotamian wheel formed of several pieces of wood.

Barnacles Lead Hard, Sticky Life

By John M. Lehighy

United Press International

PACIFIC GROVE, California — The tiny barnacle, a sea creature which glues itself to one spot forever, has one of the strongest cements known in nature, says a researcher trying to unravel its sticky secret.

"Being a barnacle is not an easy life," says Mark Denny, a biologist and expert on barnacles at Stanford University's Hopkins Marine Station in Pacific Grove. But the crustacean is a more complex and fascinating creature than might be expected.

The barnacle's cement, for instance, is one of nature's strongest glues. Mr. Denny says. It is easier to chip the rock to which the animal is attached than to pull off the barnacle.

The medical industry is intrigued by the glue because it is made of protein, works on wet surfaces and is not likely to be carcinogenic. Dentists would like to have it for fastening false teeth. Surgeons would like it for repairing broken bones.

Unfortunately, says Mr. Denny, scientists have been unable to reproduce the cement, something he is attempting to do at the lab.

Researchers know a good bit about the ultimate composition, but suspect that barnacle cement, like epoxy glue, comes in two compounds which form the glue only when they are mixed. So far, scientists haven't pinned down what the substances are.

Denny says he sympathizes with the barnacle, which does not lead the most comfortable of lives despite its unusual staying power.

Shortly after birth the animal must make the existential decision about where to live — and then stick to it head first, using its feet to catch food. They usually pick such places as coastal rocks, the

bottom of ships, or the bodies of fish or whales.

Once a barnacle attaches itself to a spot securely, a process which takes about two weeks, it will never be able to move again. If it chooses well, there will be plenty of food passing by. If not, it starves to death.

Those who chose coastal rocks must be able to survive in the strong ocean surf, enduring forces which are the equivalent of a man trying to stand up to winds of up to 400 miles an hour.

One mystery Mr. Denny would like to solve is the brief period when the barnacle settles on a rock, usually in violent surf.

"They're in the water, it's torquing around, and they manage to get next to the rock at some point when the water's still, and glue themselves down. How they manage to do that is mind-boggling. I just don't understand it."

He said he would like to rig a television camera to concentrate on a small area of a likely rock and photograph the process. A laboratory experiment wouldn't work because of the difficulty of simulating crashing waves, he said.

There are 1,445 species of barnacles, he says. Some barnacles, particularly the California coastal variety known as goose-neck, are good to eat since the muscle which runs up its spine tastes like lobster.

However, Mr. Denny says, it would be hard work to get enough meat from under the strong calcium shells of the tiny creatures for the makings of a barnacle cocktail.

the relationship between his past experience and current behavior and to work through conflicts.

"The patient sees the psychotherapist not as he really is but as an amalgamation of what he is and all these distortions and fantasies," he said. "Transference is necessary to therapy but dangerous in the hands of the immature, charlatans or people who are slipping."

Dr. Bouthous said that earlier studies have suggested that about 5.6 percent of male therapists and 5 percent of female therapists may become sexually involved with their patients.

Even though the code of ethics of the American Psychiatric and Psychological associations and of the National Association of Social Workers all prohibit sexual intimacy, the number of ethics committee and legal actions stemming from such cases has been climbing in recent years. It is thought that the rising number of actions may not reflect an increase in actual incidents, but in the number of patients filing complaints. In California, the law was changed in 1981 to make sexual activity with patients a specific cause for license revocation.

Although professional associations and most mental health workers regard sexual intimacy with patients as a taboo, a few therapists have argued that it can be helpful. However, Dr. Moore said no legitimate school of thought holds that it is beneficial.

For the current paper, the co-authors sent a questionnaire to 4,385 licensed psychologists in California asking for anonymous data on patients who had reported sexual intimacy with a previous therapist.

Of the 704 psychologists who responded, 318 reported that they had treated 559 such patients. Although the second therapists were all psychologists, the previous therapists who had engaged in sexual intimacy included psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, marriage, family and child counselors and others.

The authors acknowledged several weaknesses in the research. For example, it excluded any patients who either felt they did not need additional psychotherapy or were too traumatized to seek a second therapist. In addition, the study relied on memories that had been filtered through both the patients and the subsequent therapists.

The questionnaire also did not define sexual intimacy in order to see what the psychologists and patients considered sexually intimate behavior. In 58 percent of the cases sexual intercourse was involved. Another 21 percent did not specify. For 3 percent, a therapist's verbal suggestion of sexual contact was sufficiently upsetting to cause the patient to seek another therapist. Other cases involved caressing or kissing, the study said, noting that courts have ruled sexual misconduct need not involve intercourse.

Therapy With Sex Deplored

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In the movie "Lovesick," Dudley Moore portrays a psychiatrist who has an affair with a young woman patient. He leaves his wife for her, presumably to live happily ever after.

But in real life, such endings are rarely happy, a new report indicates.

Of 559 patients who were sexually intimate with their psychotherapists, the study found that 90 percent suffered ill effects. Either the patient's therapy or personal adjustment was harmed, or both.

"We conclude that sexual intimacy in therapy is harmful, for 9 out of 10 patients in this sample were adversely affected," wrote the five authors of the paper in "Professional Psychology: Research and Practice," published by the American Psychological Association.

The report, financed by the California State Psychological Association, is the first to examine the effects of such sexual intimacy on a large number of patients — 509 women, 33 men and 17 whose sex was not stated. The overwhelming majority of cases — 92 percent — involved intimacy between male therapists and female patients. In 58 percent of the cases involving male patients, the therapists were also male.

Many mental health professionals liken sexual relations between therapists and their patients to incest. They note that a therapist becomes a powerful parent figure for the patient, who may develop a childlike dependence and trust. Just as in incest, the betrayal of this trust adds to the patient's emotional trauma.

"It's the same as in other traumatic sexual areas such as incest. It's something [patients] never really get over," said Jacqueline Bouthous, former president of the California State Psychological Association and a clinical professor of psychology at the University of California at Los Angeles. She is one of the report's authors.

One woman patient said in an interview. "It's affected every part of my life . . . the pain of having trusted someone and then having that trust broken."

But she did not seek help from another therapist. Although 6 percent of the patients in the study sought out another therapist immediately, 48 percent found it difficult to resume therapy. They were suspicious and distrustful of therapists and had difficulty establishing a new relationship with one.

Dr. Robert Moore, a San Diego psychiatrist and a consultant to the American Psychiatric Association's ethics committee, noted that a patient may be more vulnerable to emotional involvement because of a phenomenon known as transference. In this, a patient transfers fantasies and intense emotional conflicts involving significant people in his or her life to the analyst, who becomes a substitute figure for these other people. This process helps the client attain insight into

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30 Years After the Double Helix

By Jeff Bradley

The Associated Press

LONDON — The double helix: it was an elegant solution to how genes dictate the traits of all living things and its discovery in 1953 brought the Nobel Prize to Chicago-born James Watson and the Englishman Francis Crick.

The red-haired Dr. Watson was just 25 when he and Crick explained in the British journal *Nature* the spiral structure of the DNA molecule, the building block of life.

That low-key article revolutionized science and opened the door for genetic engineering. "Francis and I didn't see how important our work was. I was probably a little more perceptive than I," the 47-year-old Dr. Watson said.

He returned to England for a two-day conference at Cambridge University, where 300 scientists commemorated the 30th anniversary of the Watson-Crick breakthrough and discuss the future of molecular biology.

The Hollywood producer Laurence Bacallman, meanwhile, is planning a film version of Dr. Watson's best-selling book "The Double Helix," an eerily accurate account of the trans-Atlantic race to unravel the genetic code of DNA — deoxyribonucleic acid. The scriptwriter is a veteran of the James Bond movies.

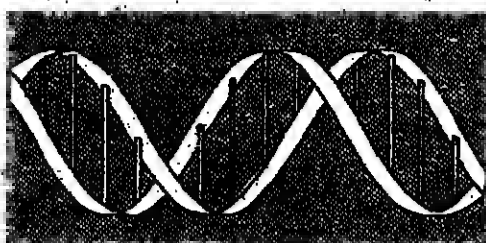
Following their inspiration on how life controls itself — while working at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge — the two men separated.

Dr. Watson taught at Harvard from 1956 to 1976 and is now director of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory on Long Island, concentrating on cancer research with 100 scientists.

Dr. Crick, 66, left Cambridge in 1976 — partly to escape onerous British taxes — and now works and teaches at the Salk Institute in La Jolla, California. A "quirky" man, according to Dr. Watson, he has not been back for the conference.

"We see each other on average once a year," said Dr. American, who entered the partnership as an inexperienced biologist with virtually no knowledge of chemistry. "I had to fight hard to keep from being empowered."

The pair eventually interpreted X-ray pictures of NA crystals to discover how base chemicals, locked pairs, form the double helix. "Francis has said many times that he wouldn't have solved it without me," Dr. Watson said.



Cohen and Herbert Boyer built on their work by discovering recombinant DNA — a method of mixing genetic material by slicing DNA molecules into fine pieces and reassembling them.

"They haven't got the Nobel Prize — they should, there's absolutely no doubt — so Boyer founded Genentech and is very rich," Dr. Watson said.

"Recombinant DNA opened the way for things like Super Mouse," he added, referring to the recent creation of giant laboratory mice as big as rats.

Is there moral justification for experimenting with genes, he was asked? Dr. Watson, who was raised a Roman Catholic but says he has no religious faith, replied: "Oh, totally. I would approve of Super Man but none of us know any way to produce it. No one is ever going to produce a baby worse off than if you'd done nothing."

How about the danger of a mad scientist creating a Frankenstein's monster? "I don't see any way to do it. It's not a very realistic scenario compared to understanding cancer."

He welcomed the growing ability to diagnose genetic diseases. "No child has to be born with sickle cell anemia. They can all be diagnosed and aborted."

Dr. Watson said couples can know their unborn baby's sex, and he sees nothing wrong with also selecting hair color and other traits. "We've experimented with the earth, cultivated land, changed nature. Anything that increases the quality of human life is a plus. If you can produce a drug by manipulating bacteria which will help cure a disease, fine. Or if you can produce a Super Pig or Super Cow which will take 20 percent less time to be on the range, all these things add to man's prosperity."

Will scientists eventually manipulate cell structure so well there will be an elixir of life to halt the aging process? "I don't see any way. But one shouldn't have a negative attitude."

When will cancer be conquered? "There'll be many different answers and that's the thing we're sorting out now." It may take 20 years, he added.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Freeze — and Then?

The nuclear freeze resolution that comes before the House of Representatives this week is a primal scream against mankind's atomic predicament. All right, agreed: The overhanging nuclear nightmare justifies screaming. But what? To exclaim "Stop nukes now" displays passion but no practicality. What is the next sentence? Where is the credible arms control policy that freeze advocates have failed so far to put forward?

To its credit, the movement has aroused widespread public support, undoubtedly tempering the belligerency of the Reagan administration's statements and helping to induce the reasonable new proposal for the Euromissile negotiations in Geneva. The freeze movement has also stirred congressional interest in arms control and probably influenced the Scomit's commission's farsighted proposal to replace destabilizing multi-warhead missiles with small, single-warhead "Midgetman." Yet the proposals of the freeze movement itself have barely evolved past the original, simplistic formula of "stop, now."

The House resolution still calls for an "immediate" freeze through negotiations with Moscow. Yet such negotiations would have to take several years. The resolution still calls for a "verifiable" halt in producing nuclear arms. Nice, but infeasible.

A freeze would ban modernization of weapons, thus halting improvements in weapons that would stabilize the balance of terror. The resolution calls for but fails to give useful "special attention" to destabilizing first-strike

weapons. It would freeze America in a potentially vulnerable Minuteman land-missile deployment while doing nothing about the Soviet Union's potential first-strike force. The remedy, the ingenious Scomit proposal to create "Midgetman," would be barred.

Is there some way to harness all this political energy to constructive arms control ends? There is talk of a conference committee compromise between House and Senate resolutions, but the best that this could produce is a least-common-denominator compromise. What is needed is a new approach to the arms control dilemma along the lines suggested by the Scomit report.

Two imaginative precursors of this proposal are already before Congress. The "build-down" proposal sponsored by Senators Nunn and Cohen would require dismantling of two older nuclear weapons for every new one deployed. Representative Gore's comprehensive plan would also move the superpowers toward the Scomit's goal of reducing multiple-warhead missiles. Both would build on the SALT treaties, but emphasize ceilings on warheads rather than launchers and missiles.

A dozen or more pro-freeze senators have endorsed the build-down idea. Unfortunately, instead of welcoming such innovations, many freeze enthusiasts attack them. And the House Democratic leadership continues to press for the freeze resolution: Stop, now.

But there is still no next sentence. Where is the program to match the piety?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON — Since détente was codified at the Nixon-Brezhnev summit in 1973, the Soviet Union has:

- Forced a nuclear alert by threatening to intervene with troops in the October 1973 war in the Middle East — a war incited and financed by the Soviet Union.
- Organized and financed the destruction of the Paris accords and South Vietnam, a U.S. ally.
- Intervened with Cubans in Angola, Ethiopia, Yemen, Cambodia, Nicaragua and El Salvador.
- Invaded Afghanistan.
- Orchestrated the crushing of the people of Poland.

- Made a mockery of the Helsinki agreements.
- Repeatedly violated the informal threshold test ban treaty — although Washington even changed the way it measures violations, in an effort to avoid the need to make protests that would dampen détente.
- Tried to murder the pope.
- Violated the terms of SALT-2 — which is an amazing feat, considering that SALT-2 is a tissue of loopholes and ambiguities.
- Funded and organized terrorism worldwide.

By George F. Will

Continued an arms buildup designed for political intimidation and military aggression.

Question: So why is there a "return to the Cold War"?

Answer: Because President Reagan gave a speech referring to the Soviet Union as an evil empire.

Next question, please.

Well, the Soviet Union has an army of 2,500,000 men, 2,500 military advisers (increased by 500 last year) and 6,000 to 8,000 civilian advisers in Cuba.

It gave Cuba 66,000 metric tons of military supplies in 1981 and

68,000 in 1982 (worth \$1 billion). Moscow's annual economic aid to Cuba is \$4 billion, which is more than one-quarter of Cuba's GNP. Cuba has 200 MIGs, including two squadrons of MIG-23 Floggers; at least 650 tanks, at least 90 helicopters, including MI-24 attack helicopters, a Kom-class frigate, two Foxrot attack submarines, at least 50 torpedo attack boats, two amphibious assault ships. A Grenada minister says Cuba will use Grenada's new airport when supplying Cubans in Africa.

With only one-seventh of Mexico's population, Cuba has military forces twice the size of Mexico's. The Soviet Union is giving 20 times more military assistance to Cuba than the United States is giving to all of Latin America.

In the newest Soviet satellite, Nicaragua, 89 percent of all males over 18 are in uniform and the regime intends to build a 250,000-person armed force, so one in 10 Nicaraguans will soon be in the military or militia. (The Honduran security forces total 20,000. El Salvador's total 32,000.) Nicaragua's regime has built 36 new military bases and garrisons; the previous regime had 13.

Nicaraguan pilots and mechanics are being trained in Bulgaria. The regime has so far received 50 Soviet tanks, 1,000 East German trucks, 100 anti-aircraft guns, Soviet 152-millimeter howitzers with a range of 17 miles. Cuba has 4,000 to 5,000 civilian advisers in Nicaragua, plus 2,000 military and security advisers. There also are East Germans, Bulgarians, North Koreans, Soviets and members of the PLO.

Question: So about what in Central America does the U.S. Congress seem most worried?

Answer: About the 55 U.S. trainers in El Salvador.

Events in Central America are spinning rapidly toward a decisive moment in U.S. history. None of the fictions that was used to rationalize acceptance of defeat in Vietnam can be used now. The threat is close, clear and indisputably communist. The United States will show — will learn — whether it is any longer capable of asserting the will that a great power requires.

Governments such as those of Costa Rica and Panama are listening as congressional complaints mount in Washington. The complaints are against U.S. assistance to armed opponents of Nicaragua's Stalinists, and about even minimal aid for the democratically elected government of El Salvador that is extending its reach from forces that are extensions through Nicaragua and Cuba, of the Soviet Union.

The conjunction of those complaints can mean, in effect, the extension of the Brezhnev doctrine in the Western Hemisphere. That is, communist attacks on a regime, which attack the regime's legitimacy and produce pressures for negotiations aimed at "power sharing" with Stalinists who do not believe in sharing power. But a communist regime, however freshly planted and dependent on foreign totalitarianism, as in Nicaragua, must be treated as legitimate and irreversible.

A war, rages, and if all the substantial, determined military assistance is one-way, there can be but one result. That will be a communist Central America, and an Iran just a wade across the Rio Grande.

The Washington Post.

Questions and Answers About Soviet Behavior



A Stain on the Gulf

Residents of Kuwait got a bad fright Tuesday morning when their newspapers ran pictures of a dark, ominous shape approaching the shore. The dreaded giant oil slick from the damaged offshore oil well in the Gulf had arrived. Before panic ensued, it emerged that the photographs had been published upside down. The glowing black mass they showed was no oil slick but the mainland of Kuwait.

The irony of the episode is how well it reflects the Gulf states' share in their calamity. Like the overly fortunate king whose touch turned everything, even his food, to gold, they are in peril of drowning in their own oil.

The Iranian well started leaking on Feb. 8, and the damage was made worse by an Iraqi attack on March 2. Yet it took until the end of March for the coastal states to start cooperating to contain the damage.

As for the belligerents, their positions become more intransigent as the slick grows. Iraq refuses to guarantee safe conduct for American technicians to cap the wells unless

Iran agrees in a wider cease-fire. Iran is content to let the slick threaten the Gulf states that bankroll Iraq's war effort; its cease-fire terms are \$50 billion in reparations and an Iraqi apology. Meanwhile, the heavy crude gushes from the crippled wells at the rate of several thousand barrels a day. About 200,000 barrels of oil are floating in the Gulf. Satellite photos show the slick covering an appreciable fraction of the Gulf's waters.

Because the Gulf is shallow and has only a narrow exit to the ocean, the slick could be far more destructive than spills in open seas. Fisheries, ports and desalination plants are threatened. Saudi Arabia has already closed one of its plants and banned fishing.

Locked in a senseless war, Iran and Iraq have been killing each other's young men for 31 months. The spilt blood has been seeping almost unnoticed into the sand. But now, in the spreading oil spill, the stain of this mad battle is there for all the world to see.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Occupied Cambodia: Now Better Off All the Same

By Bob Spector

PHNOM PENH — During a recent press tour in Cambodia, an American reporter was approached by a low-level government functionary who posed a question that had obviously been troubling him for years. "Do you know why we were defeated in '73?" he asked in a whisper so that no one could overhear. "It was because the Americans pulled out. If not for that we would not have lost. Too bad. Why did the Americans leave?"

It was a question for which the reporter had no good answer. He could have talked about how many people thought the United States had no business fighting in Southeast Asia, or how, possibly, he was misguided in his faith that American persistence would have made a difference.

But a man whose nation had been sucked into turmoil in part by U.S. actions and then left to a horrible fate at the hands of the bloodthirsty Khmer Rouge deserved a better explanation. Henry A. Kissinger, the architect of U.S. Cambodia policy in the early 1970s, might have one. The reporter did not.

Throughout the reporter's two-week tour of Phnom Penh and the countryside it became clear that if there was misunderstanding about America's actions in Cambodia a decade ago, there is also widespread confusion about the current attitude of the United States.

Government officials and Western observers might debate how enthusiastically the people embraced the new communist government or the 180,000 to 200,000 Vietnamese troops that remain to prop it up. But there is no question that people are unified on two points: their hatred of the Pol Pot regime, which may have killed more than a million civilians, and fear that the Khmer Rouge may somehow return to power.

Officially the U.S. position on Cambodia is to follow the lead of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. ASEAN is vehemently opposed to Vietnam's continued domination of Cambodia and has successfully blocked the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin government from winning

United Nations recognition as Cambodia's government.

To accomplish that, ASEAN, and with it the United States and most of its Western allies, voted reluctantly between 1979 and 1981 to ensure that the Khmer Rouge retained recognition as the legitimate government of Cambodia — even though Pol Pot and his men had been reduced to a guerrilla army of about 30,000 controlling only sections of the country along the Thai border.

Admittedly uncomfortable with the Khmer Rouge, ASEAN last year engineered a loose and extremely fragile power-sharing arrangement that gave the Cambodian UN seat to a coalition government of resistance groups that included the Khmer Rouge and two other noncommunist factions. But the pact states that if the coalition breaks up, all power reverts to the Khmer Rouge.

Legislative aside, the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge clearly can outgun and outmaneuver the smaller, less disciplined, and poorly equipped forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann.

ASEAN's position, and that of the United States, calls for withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops, to be followed by a UN-supervised election in which the people of Cambodia decide for themselves who will rule.

The Khmer Rouge have pledged to abide by the results of such an election, but it is hard to find an ASEAN diplomat who believes they would keep their word. Even in the unlikely event that an election could be arranged, many experts think the result would be chaos, with the wishes and best interests of the Cambodian people virtually ignored.

"The UN call for elections would throw the country into turmoil," said Fred Kaufman, a Phnom Penh-based aid worker for the Menominee Central Committee. "Every one of the superpowers would be backing its candidate, and the Cambodians would be left out in the cold."

Vietnam and the government it installed exploit fear of the Khmer

Rouge; they equate backing for the coalition with backing for Pol Pot. It may be propaganda but it is effective, aimed at an audience obsessed by a well-founded fear of a home-grown organization that enslaved them and decimated their families.

Despite tough and probably exaggerated talk about their improving army, Heng Samrin officials say that as long as the Chinese back and arm the Khmer Rouge it might be difficult to stop their return should Vietnamese troops be withdrawn. Western diplomats agree, including some from countries calling for the removal of Vietnam's occupation army.

The attitude of most Cambodians toward the Vietnamese presence in their country appears to be indifference. People are not enthusiastic, as the government here claims, but neither do they seem anxious for the

Vietnamese to leave, as reports from Thailand have maintained.

Western aid workers living in Cambodia say that people regard the Vietnamese presence as a breathing space that gives them the opportunity to rebuild their shattered lives and culture without the turmoil that began when American B-52s seeking their Communist foe in the Vietnam War started bombing the once placid and neutral nation.

Official propaganda reminds the citizenry of how they were freed from the Khmer Rouge hell by the Vietnamese invasion in late 1978, but few outside experts believe Hanoi viewed the attack as a mission of mercy. It came at a time when the army of Pol Pot, obsessed by the idea of recreating the glories of the ancient Khmer empire that included much of southern Vietnam, was making repeated

cross-border forays. Many observers think Vietnam's purpose in staying on is in part a large bribe between native soil and any potentially hostile force on the Western front.

Pro-Soviet Vietnam is already bounded on the north by night adversary, China, and is loath to have a foe — particularly a Chinese-backed one — on another flank.

The U.S. government may be right in its contention that Vietnam seeks to dominate Cambodia. Support for the coalition government and advocacy of an election to decide Cambodia's fate may indeed appear to be fair political solution.

But the niceties of that pragmatic approach will probably, at least in the foreseeable future, be lost of people who are better off today than they were a few years ago and who would have to assume great personal risk if the situation were to change.

Los Angeles Times.

More Big Deficits

David Stockman, the budget director, has sent a memorandum to President Reagan and the cabinet warning that their economic policies may well produce \$200-billion deficits "as far as the eye can see." Mr. Stockman's number shows that, even with the Reagan administration's new economic forecast calling for sustained growth over the next five years, budget deficits are unlikely to narrow unless the president is willing to get out in front in persuading Congress to do two things that he personally opposes: raise taxes and restrain defense spending.

The administration cannot expect Congress to bail it out as happened last year. With the economy headed up, rather than down, last year's sense of urgency has been dissipated. Congress is unlikely to make further deep cuts in domestic spending. Who would vote to cut another \$1.5 billion from food stamps and welfare for families when poverty is growing? It is all very well in talk about restraining

Medicaid and Medicare; but when it actually comes to cutting off care for mentally retarded, severely handicapped or hopelessly ill children and adults, support tends to vanish.

On the defense budget, the Pentagon has locked Congress into a host of expensive weapons starts. Cancelling contracts would cause so much grief to particular congressmen that Congress is unlikely to be able to keep defense growth even within the somewhat more modest targets that the budget committees have tentatively set.

Passing a sound tax-reform and revenue-raising measure would require strong presidential leadership now, before election year politicking gets in full swing. Without concerted action this administration, which entered office on a balanced-budget platform, might as well resign itself to responsibility for the largest and most enduring peacetime deficits, by any measure, in American history.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Par for a Mindless Course

When each of the Middle East's unaccountable disaffected parties has its resident squad in Beirut, there can be little guarantee of security for people as exposed as the American mission or the international peacekeeping force. That is one of the calculations the Americans have had to accept in their efforts to take Lebanon off the boil. It is not only they who have been victims in the latest atrocity, but also Arabs who happened in be queuing outside. That was not necessarily a miscalculation on the attackers' part, because in this type of urban warfare the bomb's the thing.

One can easily sympathize with the Goldwater reaction — get the hell out — which must be widespread in America. Before long

that will be the only thing to do, whatever the consequences for Lebanon. But the U.S. presence in Lebanon is part of a strategy which, for all its feeble execution up to now, is the only hopeful one on offer for the region.

—The Guardian (London).

The bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut demonstrates again that mindless violence and irrationality prevail in the Middle East. The United States sent its troops reluctantly as part of a peacekeeping force after the withdrawal of the PLO from Beirut. They could not possibly have anything to do with what [the bombers] call U.S. imperialism. The terrorism can only have the opposite effect in the one that the bombers wanted.

—Tomomi Shimizu (Tokyo).

In Seoul, Spring Seems Different

By Edwin Q. White

SEOUL — The willow trees in the gardens of Seoul have taken on a covering of pale green. It's spring and South Korea is stirring again, almost as by tradition.

Past springs have brought trouble. This year it hasn't yet got out of hand, as in past years.

Winters are usually harsh in Korea, but this one wasn't too bad in Seoul, with only a month or so when the temperature stayed below freezing all the time. The capital city didn't get much snow.

That may have something to do with the way things are going this spring so far. Anti-government demonstrations on campus have been small, although there will probably be more as the weather warms. As in the past, leaflets called for democratic reforms — release of student dissidents, press freedom, a free labor movement.

Even if the protest activity builds up into the favorite month of May, it is not expected to reach major proportions. Official pressure, including plainclothes agents on campus and combat police on standby alert, remains constant. The authorities can be expected to move quickly to squelch any student moves and limit the possibility of them gaining outside support.

There has been a lot of talk about North Korea. The government has issued repeated warnings that Pyongyang may step up its infiltration and subversion efforts as a protective layer of green returns to the demilitarized zone dividing the North and the South, and to the sensitive coastal areas.

In Seoul, President Chun Doo Hwan has called for a higher state of readiness to meet any North Korean moves. More emphasis appears to be put on preparedness this spring, in line with the argument that things are steadily improving in the South and worsening in the North and that this could push the North into some kind of rash action.

Cited as important plus factors for the South are the things seen as boosting its rating in the international community — selection of Seoul for an Interparliamentary Union meeting this fall, the Asian Games in 1986, the Olympics in 1988. People are saying they think North Korea might try something to mark those events.

The internal situation up north is described as lending itself to possible outside adventures to draw attention away from troubles at home. These are said to center on opposition to the plan to pass power from President Kim Il-sung to son Kim Jong-il, and continuing economic difficulties.

The favorite word for describing the recession at home and abroad is "lingering." Exports are still slow in this export-eager country. The current account deficit was up to \$147 million in the first two months of 1983 from \$252 in 1982.

Still, many households agree with official claims that inflation has been brought down sharply. It is reported to be running at about

4.7 percent. Unemployment last year was given as 4.4 percent; the government is trying to lower it to 4.2 percent this year.

There is still a long economic corner to turn, but there appears to be some justification for official claims that South Korea is better off than a number of other countries and that things are beginning to look up again.

Subway construction in Seoul has brought worse traffic jams, and new high-rise buildings keep going up. There is even some recognition of the fact that there may be a noise pollution problem.

Work continues on a project to dredge the Han River to increase its navigational use by late 1985. The Seoul city government has started its second-year greening project, calling this time for the planting of 8.8 million trees.

Not everybody is happy with everything as another spring moves in. Some students, some church people, some politicians, some intellectuals and some others maintain that there are no personal freedoms or human rights for those who oppose the government line. Dissidents remain imprisoned. The press remains under official "guidance." Open criticism of the establishment is almost nonexistent.

And there are a lot of people who say they welcome the present stability, whether it goes deep or not, and don't want to go through the political turmoil and economic setbacks of years gone by.

The Associated Press.

Cambodia: Analogous to Poland

By James Webb

bodians, who were almost wiped out, are now going to be absorbed.

The news media dance around this tragedy, reporting it in bits and pieces, avoiding the jagged issues that are playing themselves out for the world to see. The questions the media are avoiding are two: Why are the Vietnamese doing this? and why do so many in the West remain silent?

The Vietnamese communists did not move into Cambodia to liberate the Cambodians, any more than the Russians moved into Poland to liberate the Poles. They do not remain in Cambodia to stabilize that country, any more than the Russians remain in Eastern Europe for the good of the people they conquered.

The Vietnamese communist move was, first, conquest. As an Australian general once said, "If you don't believe in the domino theory yet, go ask a few million of the dominoes."

Second, it was a consequence of centuries of ethnic animosity between Vietnamese and Cambodians, which has periodically spilled over into attempts at genocide, usually at the expense of the Cambodians.

Finally, it is the clearest way for the North Vietnamese, who have conquered the South and who completely dominate the present communist government, to prevent insurrection in South Vietnam. The troops in Cambodia are principally South Vietnamese, with North Vietnamese officers to prevent massive desertions into Thailand. If they were returned home to a South Vietnam that is now rife with unrest and poverty, they

would endanger what many escapees indicate is a country ready to revolt.

So the Vietnamese communists are exporting their domestic strife, fulfilling a long-held dream of conquest into the bargain.

Why does the West not recognize this? We are bored and embarrassed by Southeast Asia. Vietnam is a new society that burns through issues and abandons them for fresher stuff. Such recognition would require that they were dropped by the communists in Hanoi during the war.

Even now, an American professor in Bangkok has returned from a visit in Hanoi with a "high Vietnamese official" (who would not be identified) and proclaimed that — honest, folk — the Vietnamese are just trying to help Cambodia. What was the "high Vietnamese official" expected to say? What would happen to his position in a totalitarian system if he pressed the dissenting views of Westerners so cherished at home?

Too many in the West ignore the reality of their own deception, else as it unfolds before their eyes. It is America that was accused of "ethnic cleansing" and "genocide" during the Vietnam War. But for all the U.S. bombs and soldiers, how many people risked their lives on frail lifeboats in the open sea to escape the killing during the war? About the same number as currently try to sneak from West to East Berlin.

The writer, who served as a U.S. Marine infantry officer in Vietnam, is the author of "Fields of Fire" and "Sense of Honor." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

West German Youth

Regarding the report "Anti-Americanism in Europe Is Target of U.S. Strategy" (HT, April 5):

As a German-born American who has worked with German students for more than 20 years I find neither pseudo-sociological terms such as "successor generation" nor improved policy-selling methods an honest and realistic approach to the problem.

It is probably true, as Reagan administration officials and private analysts have found, that "the best educated" in West European societies have also been those who appear to be "most reserved about American society and leadership." It does not necessarily follow, however, that a gap is developing "between cities on both sides of the Atlantic."

The rapport between American and West German elites becomes ever closer, as with the admiration that the younger generation in West Germany has for the American Catholic bishops. This is true not only of the visible segment of that generation

— those who demonstrate on a frustration with policies they apparently cannot influence — but also among the morally more cautious young people, who in increasing numbers are facing up to the still substantial issues of their own country, past and of the world's future.

F.G. FRIEDMAN,
America-Institut,
University of Munich.

A Different Version

The report "West Bank Schoolgirls Poisoned" (HT, March 28) gave only the Israeli occupation authorities' line that the poisoning "might have been caused by Palestinian guerrillas." If you are not ready to question that line of reasoning, you should at least believe it by giving the view of the Palestinians living under occupation — that the poisoning was caused by the Israelis, either the occupation authority itself or Israeli Zionist settlers.

NADIA HJAB,
London.

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STYLE

Women in Fashion Set the Trends

By Hebe Dorsey

After the curtain comes down on the fashion shows and headlines become yesterday's news, the play belongs to individual buyers, who, ultimately, are the arbiters of taste.

In the end, the public will wear whatever they select for their stores, even if their selection is sometimes different from what was seen on the runways.

These buyers are often women who own their businesses and whose personalities influence their buying — and their customers' buying as well. Often described as having a sophisticated combination of guts, courage and knowledge, they make little waves at fashion shows where they wear designer clothes with interesting and/or expensive jewelry, but are otherwise low-key.

Because these women tightly control their own businesses, unlike the equally sharp department store buyers, their approach to buying makes for clear editing and a strong, individual image in their shops.

The women profiled below are very much alike in that they insist on elegance, with a capital E. They have strong personalities and have been in retailing long enough to be second-generation businesses, with their children involved in their fashion ventures.

Martha Phillips, when Roman designer Valentino gave a recent luncheon at Maxim's for fashion pros, he sat Martha Phillips (known in the trade as just Martha) on his right, a thank-you gesture for having discovered and brought his designs to America.

The legendary Martha has four boutiques, one each in New York and Palm Beach, two in Bar Harbor and a fifth one is scheduled for a September opening in the Trump Tower in New York. Since she opened her boutique in Palm Beach in 1945, Martha has educated two generations of American women.

"Everything was black and brown," dark green and long-sleeved then," said Martha, who, dressed in pastels and massive jewelry, looks like the Barbara Cartland of fashion. "Incredible. I turned the whole picture around and brought in pastels and white, shocking pink and blue, sky and sea colors."

Her next move, now that she represents such houses as Saint Laurent, Ferré, Mila Schön, Montanari and Chloé, is "to launch our own label, to our new boutique."

The first person she thinks of, when she is looking at a collection, is herself, Martha said, "because I have to make the decision for the client." Her criteria are always the same, "quality first, fashion second — and I always follow my instinct. New fashion has to make a definite statement," she added. "I don't like



Martha Phillips and her daughter, Lynn Manulis.



Clare Rendlesham.



Anita Smaga.

re-hashes and I don't like to play it safe."

A gambler since the start, Martha grants that "it's dangerous, yes, to a degree. But when you have the pulse of the game you're in, you know when to put the chips on the table and when to get out."

"What's marvelous is that we're a family business, we can turn on a dime," her daughter and closest collaborator, Lynn Manulis, said. "Everything is impeccable at Martha's highly personalized and slightly theatrical stores, complete with uniformed doormen, crystal chandeliers and pale, plush settees, where equally plush men, who often shop with their wives, sink and never seem to look at the price tags."

How does Martha know what her client wants? "Strangely, I never ask her. I tell her. She may come to me and say 'I want a green dress.' She's likely to get out with a purple dress."

Clare Rendlesham: Thin as a rail and as elegant as a bloodhound, Rendlesham is a former British Vogue and Queen magazine editor who opened the first Saint Laurent boutique in London in 1969. She has added three more since, another for women and two for men plus a Chloé boutique six years ago. But that will be all.

Why? "Because I like people to

do one thing properly, instead of mix-matching. I want a clear picture, proper hemlines, proper bags, shoes. I don't like everything mixed up. People would buy the top of one and the bottom of another. I don't think it would work."

"It's not good to mix up handbags," she said. "It's against my perfectionist nature."

Why did she select Saint Laurent? "Because I think he's the best," she said. "I'd reached the stage where I did not want to experiment with fashion any more and I only wanted to get involved with the best. Just by chance, it happened."

What about Chloé? "Another thing, altogether," Rendlesham said. "They're a tremendous foil for each other. If you wear one, you don't wear the other. The Chloé customer is a rather private person, whereas the Saint Laurent customer likes to be noticed — and is noticed in the right way."

Rendlesham thinks both accessories and sizes are very important in a Saint Laurent collection. "People want to be told," she said. "We show them sketches, photos, we explain the various outfits. We put it together for them. You can

take the chic away from clothes by wearing sizes that are too small. All clothes have to be slightly bigger."

Even with Saint Laurent, where the picture is pretty clear, there is still room to pick and choose, Rendlesham said. Her own choices this season included leather. "There's a great feeling for leather right now, the belted coats, like the ones Yves did in couture, and satin — heavy and tailored, as well as the little velvet dress and raincoats. It's been ages since we've had a good raincoat," was Rendlesham's very British observation. "And here we've had all that rain."

Rendlesham said Saint Laurent brought couture to ready-to-wear and "his clothes are so well made that unless you have a figure problem you can dress in Rive Gauche shops."

She feels "for economic reasons," the London Chloé is very different from the Paris Chloé. "For next season, we have taken certain daytime shapes and put them in evening fabrics. This look is more London than embroidered dresses that would cost 2000 to 3000 pounds (\$3500 to \$4500). It's too limited a market for England's continuing economic crisis. I don't think people have that kind of money to spend."

Like Martha, Rendlesham doesn't "play it safe. Otherwise, there'd be no point," she said.

Anita Smaga: Another respected retailer, Smaga, has shops spread over a good chunk of Geneva's chic Rue du Rhône. At this point, her main asset, she said, is the built-in confidence of her customers. "It goes both ways," she said. "For the last 20 years, the customer has trusted my judgment, which, in turn, has given me the confidence to influence and guide her."

This rapport explains why Smaga buys fashion "without angst," because she is fairly sure of her audience. "It's really quite easy now," she said. "I don't have that much merit. It would be much tougher if I were starting today."

She has separate Saint Laurent, Ungaro and Valentino boutiques and has combined other labels such as Fendi, Nina Ricci and Mila Schön in a fourth boutique. Of her, Valentino said: "She is a great worker, has an incredible eye and is a fabulous saleswoman who'd sell the furniture out of her shop. She also happens to like my clothes, we can't send them fast enough."

Smaga is one of the last to the world to do exact copies of couture clothes that she sells under her own Anita Smaga label. They account for 30 percent of her business.

"I have a contract with Saint Laurent, Valentino and Ungaro under which I can do line for line copies of their couture clothes. These are made in workrooms in Milan and Geneva where she employs 45 people."

This kind of operation, which was fairly prevalent after World War II, is rare nowadays, she said. She thinks it is important to have both the couture and the ready-to-wear lines under the same roof. "You get a much stronger picture."

After years of experience, Smaga knows how her clients live and many have become friends. "They're international, like the city itself," she said. "Women like Marie Gabriella de Savoy, Nadine de Rothschild, Claudine de Cadaval, Fiona Thyssen, plus many Arab princesses and a group of Brazilian jet setters. Name them, I have them," she said with a laugh.

This knowledge of her clientele's lifestyles has determined Smaga's buying. "I believe very much in casual daywear and short evening dresses because women travel so much today," she said. Smaga agrees with Rendlesham, that bad economic conditions will keep women, even affluent ones, away from big ballgowns. "In Europe anyhow," she said. "That's why I bought a lot of Saint Laurent's evening sweaters."

With sky-high prices, Smaga, who feels Parisian design is stronger than ever, predicts the end of fashion gimmicks. "All those rags are simply not possible — not at these prices."

New Elysée Redecoration Project Focuses on Contemporary Design

By Jean Rafferty

Like those biblical prophets, France's contemporary designers have acquired more honor than at home, and often find it easier to get their work into such foreign museums as New York's Museum of Modern Art than into the average French living room. Now a laudable initiative by French President François Mitterrand, who has asked five top designers to transform the private residential apartments of the Elysée Palace, may spark the renaissance of the 20th century while providing a prestigious showcase for export purposes.

The Elysée Palace, built in the 18th century and once inhabited by Madame de Pompadour, was redecorated later by the Empress Josephine, and became the official presidential residence in 1873. It has been described as a "patchwork" of 18th and 19th century styles.

President Vincent Auriol's wife sold some rooms using modern operators just after World War II, and the contemporary cause found its most enthusiastic champion in late President Georges Pompidou, a confirmed advocate of modern art and design, who had designed Pierre Paulin's contemporary service official reception rooms in 1972.

Modernism fell into disfavor under the next president, Giscard d'Estaing and the rooms into squalor. Now Paulin's dining room back in service and designers are the impetus of Presidential approval could herald a renaissance of appreciation for French style, long in the shadow of its alien neighbor.

Although an Elysée spokesman will only say that the project is in planning stage, other sources affirm that work on the apartments started last year, is well advanced and should be completed sometime this autumn.

The President, who commutes to Elysée from his private home in the Left Bank, is reportedly pleased with the progress so far, whether he will move in on completion is, as yet, unclear.

The five designers, Marc Held, Claude Cecil Sports, Philippe Starck, Annie Tribell and Jean-Michel Wilmotte, have been pledged secrecy and refuse to divulge details, but sources say each signer will be responsible for an individual room. Critics of the plan fear this will turn out a sort of fixed hors d'oeuvres decor but the project's proponents claim the result of differing designs should evoke a modern representation of the traditional French chateau with its interesting mix of 18th and 19th century rooms.

All five designers are resolutely temporary. Held, who became owner in the early 70s for his hidden plastic bed designed for Prisma, designs watches for vans for Renault, both exterior

and interior architecture for IBM, and did the interiors of the Hotel Sheraton in Djibouti. Sports is essentially an interior architect whose wood, metal and brick interior spaces for the Artcurial Gallery in Paris and several prestigious banks and giant corporations in France and Morocco have brought him an international reputation.

Starck, the globe-trotting enfant terrible of the brutal concrete decorative school, exemplified by the stag-like Bains Douches nightclub near Les Halles, might seem an unlikely choice. But anxious to shake off the limiting high-tech label, Starck has forsaken his metal pipe and concrete warehouse apartment for a 15-room Louis XIV house in the smart country village of Montfort l'Amaury outside Paris (done up in, as he describes it, "white and blue Louis XIV touches") and his designs, though still graphic, have evolved into a more refined style.

An engagingly droll character, like a cherub playing truant, Starck names his furniture after the science fiction creations of Philip K. Dick, and has designed a nightclub in Dallas to open this summer, featuring black marble, glass roof, haute couture waiters uniforms by French ready-to-wear designer Thierry Mugler and 10,000 live crabs.

Tribell is also a reputed interior architect whose work is characterized by strong architectural statements. As part of the Atelier d'Urbanisme et d'Architecture firm for the last 20 years, she has worked on public and cultural projects such as municipal libraries, city theater complexes — notably Paris Théâtre de la Ville. In one recent scheme she Salle des Congresses at Mantes, her rows of spectator seating pick up the white tiles and black points of the exterior design reflecting her conception of the interior architect as a team player.

Wilmotte, an old hand at palace designing — his disciplined style gleams in royal residences from Qatar to Abu Dhabi to the Avenue Foch — is currently working on interiors for polo-playing property promoter Robert Balkas in Palm Beach. The sophisticated simplicity of Wilmotte's highly polished rusted iron and granite signed limited edition furniture is one of the most distinctive statements to French contemporary design.

The Elysée project, seems the talisman of a more propitious climate for the contemporary cause. Over 1,000 French furniture models will be presented to New York this fall at a French fortnight promotion that will include Wilmotte's limited editions (from 4,200 francs, about \$600), and Starck's Dr. Bloodstain chair (700 francs, about \$100) with other science fiction namesakes. At the same time, 10 avant-garde designers will get their first exposure in the United States under the auspices of the government and industry backed VIA (Valorisation de l'Innovation dans l'Ameublement) committee established to promote the image of French contemporary design both at home and abroad.

For the first time since the Musée des Arts Décoratifs exhibition consecrated to French design

in 1971, a French designer will be given his own show when it spotlights 10 of Paulin's custom-made furniture designs. Paulin's models are now to be launched commercially in numbered, limited editions of 30 each, priced from 7,000 to 80,000 francs. The show, from May 2 to May 6, reveals a totally new development in the Paulin style, a sharp contrast to his ribbon chair and Elysée period. He calls the highly laquered and meticulously constructed pieces a "wink at the 18th century" and a renewal of the cabinetmaker's tradition.

Other contemporary designers hope to launch their ultraconservative clientele off their Louis XV furniture onto something new. Christian Germainz has invented "the first clothes for chairs" for his Comedia range available through Roche-Bobois in France, Germany and the U.S. next month. His well-dressed chair, goes from a winter coat of pleated gray flannel, camel or gathered red wool to a summer "smock" of pale blue chintz in a series of ingenious three-piece slips covers attached by Velcro strips (from 3,900 francs).

The new generation limited edition furniture designers are experimenting with a design vocabulary drawn from the cultural references of an equally young generation of consumers — a vocabulary based on advertising, films, electronic printed media, and a take-it-for-granted acceptance of the latest technology.

"Publicity, comic strips and the technological myth inspired a young team called Nemo to create asymmetrical sofas, leaping you blow on and off, and chairs made to balance backwards — dedicated to the aesthetic of the gag," its publicity

explains. Totem, a quartet of Lyonais designers, has created a zany range of multi-colored squiggly-legged tables, chairs and stools that look as if they'd hopped out of a Miro painting.

Successful industrial designer, Alain Carré's trompe d'oeil patchwork chair for Italian manufacturers Rossi di Altizzone, would delight the throne room of the Wizard of Oz, while the mirrored variation of Mathias' sofas, chairs and Art Deco dressing tables evokes the Hollywood glamor of the legendary 30s.

St. Louis artist/designer Pierre Sala's lopsided geometric chairs in bright primary colors are collected more as art objects than furniture by young avant-garde Parisians, and his "swimming pool" coffee table, diving board included, also to be shown in New York. He has had great success even at 13,800 francs.

From Sala, it is only a small step to Patrick Cambolin's chair constructions sprouting a network of striped knitted tubes which make them quite impossible to sit upon — the perfect computer age folklore artifact.

One of the most promising commercial initiatives — offering new outlets for young design talent — was the simultaneous four store opening yesterday of the new A+B home furnishings chain to the Paris area. A French counterpart to the successful British Habitat and Swedish Ikea formulas, A+B plans include expansion to 30 shops over the next five years by reconquering this growing inexpensive design market with its young, "simple life" collections front-lining a majority of exclusive made-in-France design wares.

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Wearing the Right Colors Can Change Your Life

By Judy Linscott

YOU may have gotten your head together, secured your mantra and delineated your personal space. But if you haven't had your colors done, you're nowhere.

If you have had your colors done, then — according to the growing body of color proponents — you are privy to the shades, textures and styles that are in "natural harmony" with your skin, eye and hair color. Your life, they assure you, will never be the same.

Indeed, "my life has changed radically," insists Molly Siple, East Coast editor of the trade magazine Gifts & who took a color workshop two years ago and ended up throwing "everything" out of her closet. Before the analysis, she didn't think she was pretty or worth much. "Now, I know I'm pretty, and I know I can lead," she said.

In the United States color analysis is just hitting the East Coast in a big way. It should come as no surprise that it has been hot on the West Coast for some time, where Suzanne Caygill, mother of color analysis and author of the color consultants' bible, "Color: The Science of You," has analyzed over 400,000 people in the course of 42 years. Caygill's widely adapted system, is based on the seasons and their natural colors, types people (based largely on skin tone) as spring, summer, winter, or autumn, with a corresponding personal "palette" of colors that "work."

Although analysts, called color consultants, vary in the degree of "psychology" they inject in their work, none is a professional psychologist. Caygill, who spends five hours with each client, freely admits that "it has a lot to do with the vibrations of a person."

"Our visual characteristics are connected with who we are on many levels," explains Dominique Isbecque, who runs the New York-based Beyond Fashion, Inc. Isbecque, who favored heavy, dark clothes until she was analyzed as a



Dominique Isbecque showing her colors to a client.

"winter" who could wear contrasting and bright colors, was "totally astounded at the difference, not only in how I felt about myself but how people responded to me."

Now she is hundreds of consultants like Isbecque, enthusiastic converts from former walks of life, charging anywhere from \$75 to \$300 a session, helping to bring color analysis out of the West Coast darkness to the rest of the world. They are aided by a troubled economy (if one is buying the right colors, after all, one theoretically is making fewer dressing mistakes, thus spending more productively), the public's desire to dress well and feel good for less and publicity from Carrie Jackson's best-selling, 1980 "Color Me Beautiful."

A self-help guide to finding "your 30 special colors."

Jackson, who considers herself a "bit of the social worker" and who says writing the book "became a burning sort of life mission," nevertheless understands that the popularity of color analysis lies with "taking guesswork out of a very practical problem, which is getting dressed in the morning."

There are other uses as well. Siple, who calls herself a different person now that she's learned she's a "summer," says she knows to wear turquoise to a presentation where she wants to stand out, green to a meeting where she wants to blend in.

The "personal palette" of up to 100 colors breaks down into what Patricia McKeon, partner with Sozi Leach in Personal Spectrum, a San Francisco consulting firm, calls "energy uses." The classifications in each personal palette breakdown like this:

- Dramatics — to make an impression or to stand out in a crowd.
- Reds — to spark emotion.
- Understateds — to subtly blend in with the crowd.
- Neutrals — to act as backdrops.
- Skin tone shades — to make a gentle statement.

(It should be noted that one per-

son's dramatic color may be another's understated color.)

McKeon says 30 to 40 percent of the public falls into a "classic season," but Joan Gero and Tricia Newell, partners in New York City's Color Creations, argue against pre-fab palettes. "People are as individual as thumbprints," says Newell. "You can't put them into little packages."

That may be what it will come to as color consulting becomes a big business, moving from analysis to cosmetic lines, personal shopping, hair styling, accessories, specialty workshops and interior design.

"I think color analysis is changing the whole concept of marketing," says Jackson, who has operations in Canada, England, Japan, Panama, Bermuda and Australia. Still, she says it all comes back to genes. "This is not a fad," she said, "unless you consider God a fad."

Formal 'Living Together' Announcements Provide Sales, Debate

By Barbara MacLaurin

It may seem funny for two people who have decided to live together to send out a formal announcement the way married couples do, but then lots of people like to do funny things. "It's amusing, original," an elderly woman told a saleswoman behind the stationery counter at Galeries Lafayette Paris where these "living together" announcements are now displayed — at the same time as the department store's annual spring holiday promotion, called "La Vie du Mariage."

"If we're moving in together one it on Cupid," it says on a pink striped card with Cupid aiming his arrow at his and her name, other reads: "We saw each other, we liked each other. That's experience worth living!" There've already been a few orders, and a few chuckles, said Claudine Rinaldi in the stationery department. "People have to get used

to the idea first, then I'm sure they will sell well. For the moment couples are asking me, 'how do you think the people who receive them will react?' Obviously the couples who ordered them, who are between the ages of 25 and 30, are sending them to intimate friends, not to the office or their boss."

The people who are living together out of wedlock may be against the solemnity of marriage but they're not against everything, explained Jean Paul Fromont, a man whose company is printing the announcements. "Of course a lot of people are astonished and others insist, 'people who live together like that are not sure they'll stay together.' I answer, those who marry aren't sure how long it will last either," he said.

Amusement is the milder reaction. In New York, Letitia Baldridge, who has been writing about manners for 20 years and recently updated and revised Amy Vanderbilt's book on etiquette said: "It

shows the worst taste imaginable. It is an affront to the institution of marriage and the family; it's a symbol of just how... what's a nice way to say sacred m... It shows the sickness of our present society." Asked if she thought there might be some way to announce living together tastefully she said, "no way."

The reaction was much the same at one of the chicest stationery stores in Paris on the Faubourg Saint Honoré, Cassaigne. "If someone were to ask I would try to discourage them; I'd tell them it isn't done and suggest they wait a while and see if they don't decide to get married," said the director, Carole Lamotte. But just off the Champs Elysées, on the Rue Pierre-Charon, at the Papeterie Moutaigne, there they are. "If we're offering them, it's because we think they'll sell," a salesperson insisted. And Jacques Gandonin, author of "Guide du Protocole et des Usages" (guide for protocol and

manners), while seeing it as a "delicate problem" said one could certainly find a polite way to formally announce living together. "After all, when children are born to unmarried couples an announcement is sent out with both parents' names," he said.

At Cartier in New York there have been no requests for announcements and Georges Raymond, the stationery buyer, doesn't imagine anyone would ask Cartier to do it.

Over at Tiffany's, the idea is somewhat vexing. "We're rather traditional," Duane Garrison, director of public relations, said. "If we were asked I'm not saying we'd do it, it would depend on the wording, if it were to a traditional style." No one has asked the French engravers, Schmidlin, either and probably never will. When one career woman recently ordered calling cards with her telephone number the salesperson told her,

single ladies don't put their telephone numbers on a card, that suggests only one thing.

Katherine Pancoff is a writer and happy "cohabitee," the word used by the French to describe the woman's status in such a living arrangement. Her article on the advantages of unmarried couples living together in France, which appeared in the Paris edition of Cosmopolitan, brought her instant fame. And although she can't see herself sending out formal announcements, she thinks it is an amusing idea.

Anne-Louise Plaigna, who is Dutch and has been living with

French doctor Alain Parent for over four years, recently sent out a card telling friends they had changed their address. But that is as formal as she will get. "I can imagine other people doing it except that the process of living together takes time. First it's a toothbrush, then an overnight bag and six months later you've moved in. At the same time it is so easy to live with someone; I don't think it's interesting to announce it as soon as it happens. Three months later you might be living with someone else and you can't send out announcements every time."

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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Ind	1173.31	1174.34	1172.47	1174.17	+0.86
Comp	1252.14	1253.14	1251.17	1252.53	+0.39
Transp	467.6	468.14	467.17	467.53	+0.36

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg
Composite	131.72	131.67	131.71	+0.04
Utilities	131.72	131.67	131.71	+0.04
Finance	131.72	131.67	131.71	+0.04
Transp	131.72	131.67	131.71	+0.04

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Net
Apr 11	1173.31	1174.34	1173.82
Apr 12	1252.14	1253.14	1252.64
Apr 13	467.6	468.14	467.87

Market Summary, April 20

Market Diaries

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
NYSE	1173.31	1174.34	1172.47	1174.17	+0.86
AMEX	1252.14	1253.14	1251.17	1252.53	+0.39

AMEX Stock Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Ind	1173.31	1174.34	1172.47	1174.17	+0.86
Comp	1252.14	1253.14	1251.17	1252.53	+0.39
Transp	467.6	468.14	467.17	467.53	+0.36

NYSE Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Ind	1173.31	1174.34	1172.47	1174.17	+0.86
Comp	1252.14	1253.14	1251.17	1252.53	+0.39
Transp	467.6	468.14	467.17	467.53	+0.36

NYSE Most Actives

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Ind	1173.31	1174.34	1172.47	1174.17	+0.86
Comp	1252.14	1253.14	1251.17	1252.53	+0.39
Transp	467.6	468.14	467.17	467.53	+0.36

NASDAQ Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Ind	1173.31	1174.34	1172.47	1174.17	+0.86
Comp	1252.14	1253.14	1251.17	1252.53	+0.39
Transp	467.6	468.14	467.17	467.53	+0.36

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Ind	1173.31	1174.34	1172.47	1174.17	+0.86
Comp	1252.14	1253.14	1251.17	1252.53	+0.39
Transp	467.6	468.14	467.17	467.53	+0.36

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
AA	1173.31	1172.47					1174.34	1173.31	1174.17	+0.86
AAA	1252.14	1251.17					1253.14	1252.14	1252.53	+0.39
BBB	467.6	467.17					468.14	467.6	467.53	+0.36
CCC	1173.31	1172.47					1174.34	1173.31	1174.17	+0.86
DDD	1252.14	1251.17					1253.14	1252.14	1252.53	+0.39
EEE	467.6	467.17					468.14	467.6	467.53	+0.36
FFF	1173.31	1172.47					1174.34	1173.31	1174.17	+0.86
GGG	1252.14	1251.17					1253.14	1252.14	1252.53	+0.39
HHH	467.6	467.17					468.14	467.6	467.53	+0.36
III	1173.31	1172.47					1174.34	1173.31	1174.17	+0.86
JJJ	1252.14	1251.17					1253.14	1252.14	1252.53	+0.39
KKK	467.6	467.17					468.14	467.6	467.53	+0.36
LLL	1173.31	1172.47					1174.34	1173.31	1174.17	+0.86
MMM	1252.14	1251.17					1253.14	1252.14	1252.53	+0.39
NNN	467.6	467.17					468.14	467.6	467.53	+0.36
OOO	1173.31	1172.47					1174.34	1173.31	1174.17	+0.86
PPP	1252.14	1251.17					1253.14	1252.14	1252.53	+0.39
QQQ	467.6	467.17					468.14	467.6	467.53	+0.36
RRR	1173.31	1172.47					1174.34	1173.31	1174.17	+0.86
SSS	1252.14	1251.17					1253.14	1252.14	1252.53	+0.39
TTT	467.6	467.17					468.14	467.6	467.53	+0.36
UUU	1173.31	1172.47					1174.34	1173.31	1174.17	+0.86
VVV	1252.14	1251.17					1253.14	1252.14	1252.53	+0.39
WWW	467.6	467.17					468.14	467.6	467.53	+0.36
XXX	1173.31	1172.47					1174.34	1173.31	1174.17	+0.86
YYY	1252.14	1251.17					1253.14	1252.14	1252.53	+0.39
ZZZ	467.6	467.17					468.14	467.6	467.53	+0.36

Depth of World Debt Crisis Is Overstated, Report Asserts

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

ROME — Robert S. McNamara, the former World Bank president, and his French and Japanese colleagues have sharply criticized proposals to consolidate Third World debts into long-term loans at lower interest rates.

In a report to the Trilateral Commission Tuesday, Mr. McNamara, Takashi Watanabe, a former senior Japanese diplomat, and Jacques Lesourne, a French economist professor, argued that the seriousness of the debt crisis has been overstated.

The report rejected dramatic proposals that have been made in the U.S. Congress and some academic circles calling for the World Bank or some other institution to take over the Third World debt at a discount and turn at least some of it into longer-term loans at lower interest rates.

An official summary of the report released here approvingly quoted the view of Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, that "there does not exist a global debt crisis." The authors agreed with Mr. de Larosiere's contention that the debt problem is one of liquidity — a temporary but embarrassing shortage of cash resources — rather than one of insolvency.

They urged in their report that the borrowing countries — who now owe a total of nearly \$600 billion — undertake austerity programs at home and that the commercial banks and international lending institutions continue "to increase their net credit outstanding at appropriate rates."

The Trilateral Commission is a group of nearly 300 private business executives, bankers and others from Japan, North America and Europe who meet annually to discuss the mutual problems of economics and security among these countries.

Although the McNamara report generally was praised, it also ran into criticism in the view of the Trilateral Commission itself. Many argued that the report was too optimistic and needed to go beyond its recommendations for dealing with the present crisis.

Some members argued that, even if the report problem is ameliorated, another debt would spring up within a year's time unless additional funds were found that would be borrowing countries not only to maintain interest-payment schedule, but to raise their level of imports from the developed nations.

The McNamara report said "there is a great misconception that the current financial crisis reflects mismanagement by developing countries and greediness by developed banks."

Although it acknowledged that there have been some isolated cases, the authors tended to say that the great majority of Third World borrowers remain creditworthy and that the bankers and the borrowers had performed well.

The report said that, if there had been a currency failure, it was by major countries that pursued policies leading to excessively high interest rates, and those countries that had provided adequate incentives for higher agricultural output in the Third World.

The focus of the private criticism from floor of the Trilateral Commission session, however, was Mr. de Larosiere's contention that the debt crisis easily could be transferred from a liquidity problem into an insolvency problem.

One critic assailed the report in a debt assessment as reflecting only conventional dogma about a loosely structured banking system that actually had begun to destroy itself, warned that, unless the resources for the Trilateral Commission and other lending organizations were vastly increased, the world would be headed for a major financial crisis.

Herald Tribune

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THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1983

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MAURITANIA

A SPECIAL REPORT



Mohammed Ould Abby, left, director of the Nouakchott green belt project, supervises the planting of a tree.

Slowing the March of the Dunes Toward the Sea

NOUAKCHOTT — Mohammed Ould Abby looked across the mile of desert to the mosques, town houses and shantytowns and wondered aloud: "The question is, will Nouakchott survive... was it right to plant a capital in the desert?"

It is Mr. Abby's task as director of the *ceinture verte*, (green belt), project to halt and stabilize the seemingly inexorable march of the desert on Mauritania's capital. If he fails, Nouakchott might literally be covered over in sand. Meeters are so serious that one Friday last month, a group of workers gave up their sabbath morning to do "voluntary work," clearing sand that had encroached on the town's main hospital.

The green belt is planned as a 20-kilometer long by one-kilometer deep swath of trees and shrubs to the north and northeast of the city. For 200 days a year winds shuffle the thin layer of sand southward, and the yellow dunes "walk" toward the sea across an uninterrupted landscape. So far the project has made only the slightest impact. Not until the dunes have been stabilized by a covering of dead branches and have kept still for a full year, can planting begin.

Some 325 hectares of trees and 100 of that remarkable bush, *euphorbia balsamifera*, which seems to survive and grow without any water at all, have been planted. The trees, *prosopis juliflora*, have been only half successful for they do need water — and rainfall has been scant recently in this desolate Sahelian country. One encouraging sign is the reappearance of 17 species of indigenous plants among the newly planted greenery. Immediately next to the green belt there is nothing but barren sand.

The desert is laying siege to 15 other towns in the Sahel, on the southern fringes of the Sahara. The Protection of Nature Office of the Ministry of Rural Development hopes soon, funds and forests permitting, to plant green belts there as well. Nouadhibou, Boum, Tanchakiet, the copper town of Akjoujt, and principally Nouakchott, are threatened as a direct result of the great drought of 1968-73. But those rainless years — and others that have followed intermittently — are not exclusively to blame for the process that has become known as "desertification."

The drought, says Mr. Abby, "only made the vase over-flow."

"It was very full before, what with the fragile soil and the overpopulation of both humans and cattle," he said.

There were droughts in the Western Sahel before, from 1910 to 1914 and twice again in the early 1940s. Who knows how many living things were driven southward, or simply perished from hunger and thirst? When the good years returned, the survivors trekked northward again. In Darwinian terms, only the fittest survived.

In the years after independence, however, improved health services, lower infant mortality rates, and longer-living adults meant that the Sahel population increased. Likewise, animal husbandry, in particular a successful campaign against rinderpest, saw the cattle and camel population expand sharply. More wells were dug, providing more water for more animals, but not more grazing land. Most cattle died of hunger in the drought, not thirst.

So that with the *grande récession* of the late sixties, larger numbers were driven into the towns and villages — where food donated by well-meaning foreigners persuaded the ref-

(Continued on Page 125)

Return to Civilian Rule Proves Elusive Objective

By Isla MacLean

NOUAKCHOTT — When the military took over in July 1978, Mauritania was divided and virtually bankrupt for several reasons, not least the war in the western Sahara. To remedy the situation, the newly formed military committee made three promises: end the war, improve the economy and restore democracy.

The committee achieved the first by signing the peace treaty with the Polisario in August 1979. It is working hard on the economy. But it has found the political problem the most elusive.

The all-powerful Military Committee for National Salvation is still very much in the driving seat. Three lieutenant colonels, three majors and a naval commander hold portfolios in the cabinet, including those of prime minister and defense, foreign affairs and cooperation and interior. Soldiers check identity papers of travelers entering or leaving cities by road or air and make spot checks, sometimes at night, in the towns.

There has been a crackdown on political activists — scores of rightist, Islam-supporting Baathists are in prison, though no date has been set for their trial. As the head of state, Lieutenant Colonel Mohammed Khouna Ould Haidalla, said last November, the general level of the armed and security forces has been raised.

Slow progress toward a return to civilian rule can be explained by the general lack of security in the country. Just last January there were rumors of a plot to overthrow Colonel Haidalla. Last year, the first military leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa Ould Mohammed Salek, and the former prime minister, Sid Ahmed Ould B'Nejara, were jailed for 10 years for plotting a return to power.

The most serious challenge in 1981 when two ousted members of the military committee led an attack on the presidential palace in Nouakchott. The coup failed but seven people died, making it Mauritania's first bloody attempted coup. Since becoming his country's third military head of state in January 1980, Colonel Haidalla has at least twice been forced to change travel plans at the last minute in order to avert potential coups.

Whether or not these attempted coups or rumors of plots have any basis in political fact, they do highlight a lack of harmony among members of the armed forces and the government. Most of these differences arise out of political affiliations of one kind or another. For example, Mr. Ould B'Nejara was accused of being pro-Libyan, as was the businessman arrested in the January incident. The two dissident lieutenant colonels who led the 1981 attack were described as pro-Moroccan and were based in Rabat.

A host of pressure groups based on race, color, creed and doctrine exist in Mauritania. It was essen-

tially their activities that prompted the military committee to announce its major policy changes: education reform (October 1979), abolition of slavery (July 1980), application of the *sharia*, or Islamic penal code (September 1980) and land reform (1982, but not yet implemented). However, they are di-

vided as to what kind of political system they wish to see in Mauritania.

Traditionalists want to maintain the almost feudal structures of society. Former members of Mokhtar Ould Daddah's Parti du Peuple

(Continued on Following Page)

Agriculture Decline Troubling Economy

By Denis Herstein

NOUAKCHOTT — The most serious economic problem facing Mauritania is the decline in agricultural production, according to Assame Diop, director of the latest government plan.

Rainfall was good in 1981, so with some help from abroad there was enough to eat. Last year's rainfall was down catastrophically, the crops were poor and a further exodus to the towns is awaited, resulting in yet greater dependence on foreign food aid.

Mr. Diop lists other problems — apart from the decline in iron revenue, and the inability to harvest the rich fishing potential. There had been a bad allocation of resources in the rural areas, with doubtful benefits from dams now under construction, like Gorgol-Noir. He listed "the very high level of public debt in relation to export revenue."

Often, the project for which the money was borrowed has shown little return — the copper mine at Akjoujt is closed, the Nouadhibou oil refinery is trying to open and the sugar refinery outside Nouakchott has been little short of a disaster.

"An American firm, Land Engineering, won the contract for \$9 million, but subcontracted to an Italian company, Reggiani," Mr. Diop recalled. "Land was specially created for this project, and was then dissolved. When the refinery was completed in 1977 the cost had become \$40 million. It was intended to import raw sugar and refine it, but all it could do was transfer white sugar into cubes — not the essential task of changing brown sugar into white. In 1978, we tried to get international arbitration going, but there was no one to sue."

Mr. Diop said the present plan depended heavily on foreign money — grants, loans, direct investment. "We are not generating our own money for investment," he said. "Related to this is the major constraint in human resources. We must incriminate the school system, which produces people who can write and maybe read but who can do nothing else. That is even a bigger priority than money."

Donors usually influence heavily the nature of the product. Many of them have banks that will give a loan if we buy equipment in that country, usually over 5 years at be-

tween 8 and 10 percent, which is tough. So they have achieved two objectives on our head, selling equipment and lending money. And often we do not know how to use the equipment, so there is a continuing technical dependency, and we don't develop our own technology. We get Arab petrodollars and Western equipment, thus helping Europe find a short-term solution to their recession — while we are stuck with the debt."

The relatively promising decade after Mauritanian independence was followed by the drought and the Sahara war, during which time Arab countries provided heavy budgetary support. After the 1979 peace treaty with the Polisario, these funds decreased dramatically, but already the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have been called in to advise on debt rescheduling, tighter budgeting and wiser investment. In the three years ending in 1981, the real value of gross domestic product grew at an average rate of 6 percent. (The gross domestic product per capita in 1981 was \$400.)

But in 1982, this fairly swift growth is expected to have decelerated to around 4 percent while the foreign debts mount. It is estimated that total external assistance in 1981 made up about half of Mauritania's total expenditure (much of it from Arab petrodollars, which will certainly be harder to come by as the price of oil drops).

By the end of 1981, the total external debt was more than \$900 million. It is forecast to have passed the \$1.1-billion mark by the end of last year. Thus, as a proportion of gross domestic product, it equaled 116 percent in 1979 and 132 percent in 1981. By 1982, it could be up in the 160-percent range, with further demanding years in 1983 and 1984 when large short-term and medium-term loans have to be settled.

These figures are to be measured against the lessons learned in economic management. But for all that, austerity budgeting, more effective tax gathering, a clampdown on cattle smuggling, fewer power cuts, more cash in circulation following the de-freezing of minimum wages, all these factors are not central to recovery. That depends on world demand for iron, an organized fish industry and, rain.

Illegal Fishing of Territorial Waters Removes a Rich Source of Revenue

By Howard Schissel

NOUAKCHOTT — Every year Mauritania loses over a hundred million dollars in potential revenue because of illegal fishing of its territorial waters. "Although the government of President Khouna Ould Haidalla has intensified efforts since 1980 to control this vital natural resource, the organized pillage of its maritime wealth continues virtually unabated by ultramodern fishing vessels flying foreign flags. Mauritania's 900-kilometer-long coastline ranks among the richest fishing grounds off Africa. This is the result of favorable warm currents and yearly upwellings that render the area around the Arguin Bank, off the port of Nouadhibou, an ideal breeding zone for most valuable fish species.

It has only been since independence in 1960 that Mauritania has sought to benefit from its fishing potential. Traditionally only minor tribes, like the Imraguen, engaged in fishing, the majority of the Moorish, likes preferring nomadic animal husbandry in the arid hinterland. Even today, fish is not a favorite food for the Mauritians. But with cattle herds being decimated there are signs that eating habits are changing.

Fishing methods of the Imraguen were archaic. Unlately they did not use boats, but waded in shallow waters using large nets. The most sought-after product of traditional fishing was *putougaye*, or what is locally referred to as "Mauritanian caviar."

Lacking in sea-faring tradition, expertise and capital, Mauritania relied on cooperation agreements with Western, Asian and Soviet bloc nations to exploit its fishing resources. The government became increasingly dissatisfied with the lack of good will from its partners and decided to phase out fishing licenses in the late 1970s and encourage joint ventures between foreign government or private companies and either the state or Mauritanian businessmen.

Economic planners in Nouakchott concluded that it was possible to earn more hard currency in the medium term from fishing than from Mauritania's present key export, iron ore. Moreover, fishing has the advantage of being a renewable natural resource, if properly managed, and could remain an important revenue source long after the mineral reserves have been exhausted.

To accomplish this, however, Mauritania must protect its fishing grounds. A 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone was established, expertise secured from the Food and Agricultural Organization and the British-based Whitefish Authority and efforts

were made to reinforce regional fishing cooperation with neighbors.

Mauritania has found it difficult to enforce its authority over the zone. With a small coast-guard and air-patrol capacity, stopping unauthorized vessels from trawling has been difficult. Ship captains are often willing to accept relatively minor penalties for illegal fishing because the possibilities of profit are so high.

About a dozen joint-venture fishing companies operate in the port of Nouadhibou. Officials have a difficult task in trying to assess the extent of the catch, which serves as the basis for determining state revenue.

In 1981, for example, only 120,000 tons of fish were officially declared to maritime authorities. It is reliably estimated that about one million tons were actually netted in Mauritanian waters that year. Fishing earnings were \$35 million in 1981, but if regulations were strictly applied the earnings could have been around \$350 million.

The quest for the maximum gain by poaching vessels encourages highly destructive fishing methods: deep-sea nets literally scrape bare the ocean floor, creating a maritime wasteland and permanently perturbing breeding grounds. Cargoes of low-value fish frequently are jettisoned if schools of more economically attractive ones are pinpointed on sonar screens.

The problem is not just with foreign vessels. Mauritania-owned boats make a specialty of fishing close to the shoreline in zones reserved for artisanal fishermen. Complaints rarely reach competent authorities.

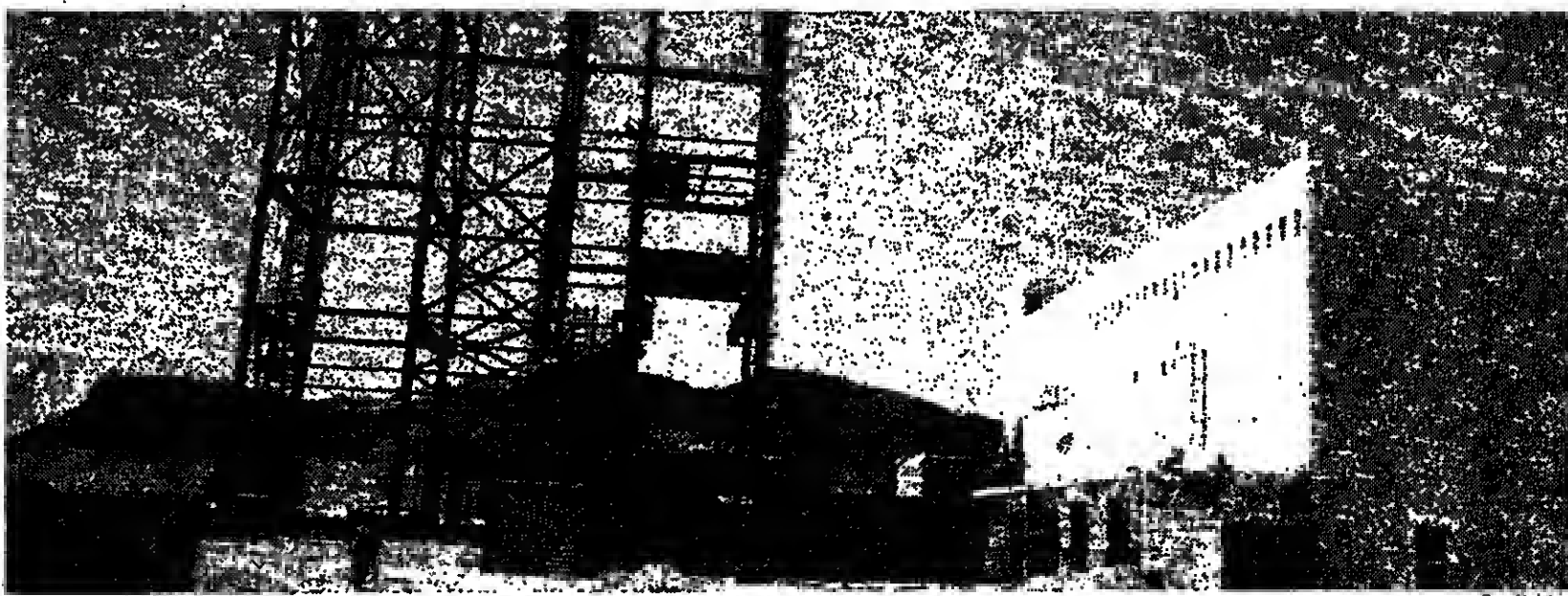
Speculation in the fishing industry is a problem for the government. It is an open secret in Nouakchott that last year's cabinet reshuffle was carried out primarily to remove the minister of fisheries. The new minister, Mohammed Ould Sidi Ali, has come up against a powerful pressure group composed of Mauritanian businessmen in the fishing sector, La Fédération des Industries et Armements de Pêche, known as FIAP.

Last year, Prime Minister Maouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya called for an "end to the anarchic policies in the fishing sector, which have led to the flourishing of fictitious companies and all sorts of irregularities." One of the incidents that led to this declaration was the discovery that the Dutch-owned (but Bermuda-registered) company, Inter-Pêche, was a front for South African interests.

One of the key problems standing in the way of the creation of a modern integrated fishing-canning industry is the lack of infrastructure at the port of Nouadhibou. "How do you expect us to compete against Las Palmas in the Canary Islands when Nouadhibou still does not have an international telephone service, a reliable electricity network, satisfactory hotels and other amenities and only a few international flights a week?" said Magid Kamil, legal adviser at the Ministry of Fisheries.

A much needed boost will be provided for the Mauritanian fishing industry by the completion in 1984 of the Chinese-built deep-water port at Nouakchott. This will enable the government to diversify the fishing industry away from Nouadhibou and, it is hoped, Senegalese fish market in Dakar.

The possibilities of supplying dried fish to Mali also could offer attractive new outlets.



The iron ore processing plant at El Rhein sits in the desert against a background of black-topped quartzite hills.

Falling World Demand Cuts Iron Industry to Half-Capacity

NOUADHIBOU — The railway that carries Mauritania's iron across 400 miles of desert to the mineral port of Nouadhibou is now working at half capacity.

Instead of the 2,000-yard-long train with four locomotives and 180 wagons leaving twice daily from the station at Zouerate, the rolling stock is down to 90, pulled by two locomotives, and the length barely one kilometer.

When you arrive at the sea, the reason is obvious — more than one million tons of ore lying on the wharf waiting for the renaissance of Europe's and Japan's steel industry. In the good old days, 20 or more ships a month would carry away the mineral that is Mauritania's almost exclusive source of hard currency. Two, sometimes three ships a month, make the trip now.

Mauritania's ore is mined from five rich but diminishing deposits known collectively as Kedia d'Ighil. The iron will be exhausted by the end of the decade, by which time the Guelbs project will have become the mainstay of the mining industry. A gneiss is a black-topped quartzite hill, and here they are scattered across the desert for hundreds of square miles. In July 1984, El Rhein, the first stage of Guelbs, comes into action, producing 3 million tons in the first half year, then doubling to an annual 12 million tons.

Setting up Guelbs has been ex-

pensive, because the iron content of the hills is only 38 percent, compared with the 64 percent in Kedia. A complicated crushing and separating complex has risen in the desert to bring the ore up to market level. Clearly, the investment of \$470 million (though it will certainly rise beyond this figure) is making both lenders and borrowers anxious. If world demand for iron ore has not picked up by late next year, SNIM (Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière), the majority state-owned company, will find it difficult keeping to its rigorous loan repayment program.

So far, the six monthly repayments have been minimal, starting with about \$250,000 in April 1981, working up to \$3 million this April and to \$4 million in October. After which the exact amount is uncertain, though once the project is under way, repayments will be meshed in with production. By the end of the decade, payments could be up to \$50 million a year. And as they are linked to what is produced, and not to actual sales, a sluggish world economy would make it difficult for SNIM to maintain the exacting pace. (In 1981, its profits were \$20 million dollars — last year's will be considerably lower.)

The 30 or more loans have been advanced by a wide spectrum of institutions — banks, development funds, OPEC, French, Abu Dhabi, Kuwaiti, Saudi, Japanese — as well

as the World Bank and the EC. Debt service payments are complicated, being handled in London by Law Debenture Corporation in at least 10 currencies — European, dollar, yen as well as the Saudi riyal and the Abu Dhabi dirham. Though there are substantial periods of grace, especially for capital repayments, cash flow problems, as with so many macro-projects in the Third and developed world, could soon become serious.

It is unlikely, however, that Guelbs will be aborted or even closed down after its birth. Too much is at stake. The West and the Arabs will, given an unrevived iron market, simply reschedule the debts. Far more important, of course, is the new project to Mauritania itself. There are cynics who suggest that each block of lenders influenced Mauritania's internal policies; the Arabs, when the *sharia* Islamic code of law was introduced, and the West, by the decree abolishing slavery. Was it a coincidence that the very day lenders were gathering at World Bank offices in Paris to tie up the Guelbs project, the Nouakchott military regime announced the theoretical end of slavery?

SNIM is making real efforts to tighten its belt. In the last few years, the unprofitable copper, gypsum and petroleum activities have been hived off, so that the company's exclusive interest is centered on iron. The state took over

the debts of the copper company, SOMINA, in exchange for a deal over tax arrears. From 1980, the company has made modest profits. It also benefited from the drop in the value of the dollar two years ago, so that Guelbs has turned out to be less expensive. However, the resurgence of the dollar will make the going tougher again.

Noticeable advances are being made to increase the number of Mauritanians both in the technical and administrative level. Figures provided by M. Abdoullahi Abdel Fatah of Guelbs indicate that 60 percent of the 1,300 people building the project are Mauritanians, and that when the mine is working, only one in 20 of the 1,000 employees will be expatriates.

One promising area for economies is in the rehabilitation of machinery, which suffers appallingly from the ubiquitous sand. Every year, 5,000 wheels have to be replaced on the railway rolling stock because of the heavy loads. Both the mine and the railway could save literally millions of dollars a year by planned maintenance welding, thus reducing the huge expenditure on spare parts. There are good local welders, but the sheer volume of work requires better training, bigger machine shops and real incentive from higher up.

The SNIM steel plant in Nouadhibou is an attempt to establish a vertical iron-steel indus-

try. The raw materials are used rails and wheels from the railroad. The iron furnaces and rolling mill have an annual potential of 12,000 tons and 38,000 tons respectively but have not yet reached maximum production levels. A good proportion is sold in West Africa, but ironically the local market has been hesitant about giving up traditional sources of supply.

Meanwhile, at the Guelbs site, sterile earth and iron-rich soil are being separated in preparation for next year's plant opening. The first gneiss, El Rhein, 560 meters high, will be flattened over the years to 30 meters below sea level. The second, Oum Arwagan, will go into production in 1990, at an estimated cost of almost \$450 million. The first two deposits will alone produce 24 million tons a year if necessary.

"We have a hundred years of gneiss lying within demolishing distance in the desert," Mr. Fatah said. For the mere 50 million tons left at Kedia there are one and a half billion tons in the Guelbs.

The railway, which was extended 15 miles to El Rhein from the Kedia terminal, could be branched out elsewhere, or the earth could be brought to the processing plant in trucks (which are so large and vicious for the driver so restricted that they have to drive on the left).

— DENIS HERSTEIN

BASIC DATA

Area: 419,229 square miles; population: 1.52 million; population density: 3.89 per square mile. Principal towns: Nouakchott (capital): 250,000; Nouadhibou: 22,000; Kaedi: 21,000.

Labor force: Agriculture: 47 percent, Industry and commerce: 14 percent, Services: 29 percent.

Exchange rate: 1 U.S. dollar = Mauritanian Ouguiyas (UM) \$5.55.

MAURITANIA

Investment in Education Is Rising

NOUAKCHOTT — The government has given education a special mention, along with agriculture and fisheries, in the fourth development plan (1981-85).

It plans to invest UM 6.182 billion in education, or 7 percent of total investment by 1985 when the education reform is due to come into effect.

Education has been used by militants of both the Arabic-speaking Moors and the Pular, Soninke, and Wolof-speaking Africans to make political demands for what they perceive to be in the interests of their ethnic group. On occasion, their actions have even forced the government to modify its policy.

Few teachers and pupils in Mauritania will forget the 1965-1966 school year. Some still bear the scars of the bitter fighting that broke out between Islamic militants supporting a government decision to make Arabic the official language and black Africans who, given that their own languages were discouraged, were clinging to French as the language used to teach in schools.

The fighting spilled onto the streets in several regional towns as well as the capital, Nouakchott, where the lycée was closed for almost the entire year. The government of the day compromised. Pupils were to spend an extra year in primary school and be taught in Arabic only for the first year and in both Arabic and French for the other six years. Secondary-school pupils were to spend one year less at school and be streamed into Arabic or what was called bilingual

(or French) streams. Those learning in Arabic could take French as a foreign language if they wanted; those learning in French had to take Arabic as a second language.

But violence erupted again, although on a smaller scale, in 1979. At the beginning of the year, black African school children had mounted political protests that included the demand to be taught in their own languages. Student strikes in the summer led to clashes in the streets. As a result, the military Committee for National Salvation took its first major decision on domestic policy and in October announced a reform of the education system. Within six years, French was to be relegated to the status of a foreign language and all pupils were to be taught in their own languages. But as Pular, Soninke and Wolof are essentially spoken languages, the committee created an Institute of National Languages, which was to transcribe the languages, collect (and, if necessary, translate) educational material, train teachers and generally prepare for the introduction of the African languages into the education system.

Arabic was to remain the compulsory second language for those in the French-language stream. It was to become the *langue de ciment* or common language because, so the military committee argued, all Mauritians are Moslem and, therefore, learn some Arabic from the Koran, and because the 1977 census had shown that a majority of the population (white and black Moors) speak Arabic as their first language.

At the same time it was conceded that those in the Arabic stream would learn one of the African languages so that eventually, it was hoped, all Mauritians would have one common language and at least the rudiments of one other national language. This reform is due to go into effect in two years' time. So far, the institute has been at work for four years and, despite a limited budget, has made some progress. Last year, it joined with parents of African schoolchildren in Nouakchott to set up the first experimental African-language classes.

Political pressure may be responsible for the changes in language teaching in Mauritanian schools but the military committee itself has made a tremendous effort to increase schooling and further education in the country.

Attendance at school may still be low compared with other countries but the number of children in both primary and secondary schools has almost doubled in the last five years. There are now about 112,000 children in the 700 or so primary schools, or about 28 percent of all children of that age-group.

About 26,000 pupils attend the 30 secondary schools, colleges and teacher training colleges. In higher education, there are more than 1,000 students in technical colleges and about 3,000 studying at universities and Mauritania's two *écoles normales*. So far, little has been done for adult education but there is an effort to start classes under the newly formed political structures.

— ISLA MACLEAN



Two Mauritians walk toward a building under construction in Nouakchott.

Reporter's Notebook

'Slavery was abolished by decree in 1980, but there remain an estimated 100,000 slaves and three times as many freed persons, or *haratines*.'

NOUAKCHOTT — The former president, Mokhtar Ould Daddah, kept them in his palace. Even today, many upper and middle government officials, the judiciary and the police, have slaves, either in town or down on the farm. If you want to build a house, you do not do the silly thing and engage a firm of contractors — you buy a couple of men to do the job on the cheap.

Slavery was abolished by decree in 1980, but there remain an estimated 100,000 slaves and three times as many freed persons, or *haratines*.

The decree is flawed because it does not specify how slaves are to be freed nor what punishments are to be meted out to their owners for not selling off these valuable commodities.

El Hor, the clandestine antislavery group, does accept that the decree is a step in the right direction. "For the first time," one of them said, "the state actually recognizes that slavery exists." But El Hor fiercely contests the undertaking that compensation should be paid to the slave owner by the state.

"Thus the economic power of the slave owner is reinforced, when in fact it is the freed slave who should inherit the land he has been cultivating for his master for generations," the group member noted.

MAURITANIA, like several other Sahelian countries, poses a special problem for the political geographer. For it is not Africa north of the Sahara, nor is it south of that divisive desert. In pursuit of accuracy, it should, like Niger, Mali, Chad and the rest of that thirsty band, be part of a third category, Africa in the Sahara.

A glance at the map shows the north and the east of the country as inhabited by not much more than dunes, escarpments, occasional wells, but no tracks worthy of recording. Zouerate is now the third largest town (30,000), but without the iron ore workings, it would just have been another drinking hole in the desert. I was there in mid-February, in the heart of the so-called winter, and the heat was so intense I was glad to get into the canteen at the Guelbs site and linger over a lunch of *boeuf bourguignon* and *crème caramel*. "Hot," exclaimed Chafia Ould Liman, stationmaster at Zouerate, buttoning up his car-

digan. "You want to come here in May, when it gets up to 55 centigrade?"

"No, sir," I said. "I'll stay in London and have them in Fahrenheit."

THE *SHARIA*, the Islamic penal code, is the most far-reaching commitment to Islamic fundamentalism so far. It is not always easy for non-Moslems to understand the principles of the Islamic legal system. It may be that in a country that is 100-percent Moslem, the old French system is no longer effective. But then only two crimes, murder and theft, are now tried before the parallel Islamic court system.

The first punishments took place in 1980 — a murderer publicly executed; and hands of three thieves were hung up for the spectators to contemplate. Figures are difficult to come by, but it seems that there have been few amputations since then. The effect may have been salutary, or perhaps, as some suggest, crimes of violence were few and far between anyway.

The *sharia* was introduced at a time of heavy economic dependence on Saudi Arabia, which punishes crime vigorously. But also those shantytowns, which since the great drought years surrounded Nouakchott and every other settlement, might be perceived as a threat to the established order.

It would seem that if crime is on the increase, here is a case for the improvement of the social and economic circumstances that cause it.

Yet, misappropriation of public funds by businessmen and government officials, not overlooking the occasional sacked minister, is rife. Fortunately, this is not "theft" under the code, so limbs remain intact.

A young lawyer, who practices at both the Western and Islamic bars in the capital, explained that social factors are taken into account. He cited the case of a servant girl in

Rosso, on the Senegal River, who had not been paid for four months, so she stole family clothes, which did not exceed the owed wages. Her hands were not cut off.

UNTIL the Sahara war ends and Morocco patches up its quarrel with Mauritania and Algeria, trans-Saharan treks are out of the question. For the robust (and well-heeled) traveler, however, Jernycan

Expeditions of Geneva run desert safaris out of Nouakchott. Their honest brochure shows tourists pushing a jeep out of the sand, so you have been warned. But it does offer "one of the last great voyages of our time." Among the places visited are the holy city of Chinguetti, the old caravan center of Ouadane and many splendid oases and rock formations. Otherwise fly Air Mauritania.

— DENIS HERBSTEIN

Returning to Civilian Rule Proves Elusive

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Mauritians want a one-party state. Some so-called pro-Libyan reject political parties in favor of a mild military regime.

But the young students, many of whom studied abroad, are the most pressing. At one extreme are the Baathists, Nasserites and Moslem Brotherhood — mostly Moors — who militate for a more Islamic and pro-Arab state. At the other extreme are the radical black African students who demand greater rights in society and a more African-orientated, secular state.

Forming a political party has been illegal since July 1978 and there has been little active opposition in the country — few demonstrations, few political tracts and little graffiti — but these pressure groups do exist and, by their militancy, make it difficult for the military committee to keep its promise to return the country to civilian rule.

The military committee has made three attempts to restore democracy based on a multiparty system and thereby replace the 1960 constitution, National Assembly and PPM, all abolished in July 1978. But all three attempts have failed, if for different reasons.

In March 1979, it created a constitutional committee that was to "ensure popular participation in various stages of decision-making until democratic elections were held and new political bodies set up." But the committee was boycotted by the 17 black African members in protest at underrepresentation on the 98-man council. Internal unrest followed and the committee was disbanded within days of being set up. Colo-

nel Ould Salek, then head of state, took emergency powers, and suspended all political activity.

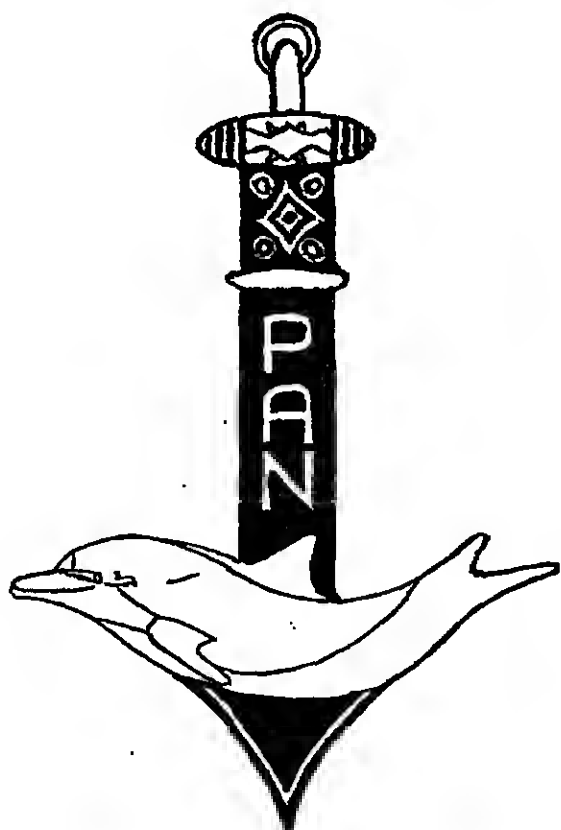
In May 1980, the military committee tried again and created a national committee of volunteers, the *Comité National des Volontaires*, at which was to become a political framework for encouraging Mauritians to actively participate in development projects. The concept was somewhat vague and given to social good work but it was spathily rather than political maneuverings that killed this experiment. It faded out and was finally dissolved in December 1982.

In December 1980, the military committee took its boldest step — it appointed Sid'Améd Ould

B'Najara as prime minister. He asked him to form a majority civilian government. Four days later the committee published a draft constitution. The document caused quite a debate in a country where discussing politics is a national evening pastime. But the attempt of March 1981 and what was perceived to be too pro-Libyan statements from the prime minister put an end to this venture.

The military committee is now trying again. It still rejects the one-party system as repressive, lacking in popular participation and stunting initiative. Instead, it has concluded that a period of mass education is needed before setting up a multiparty system.

الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA



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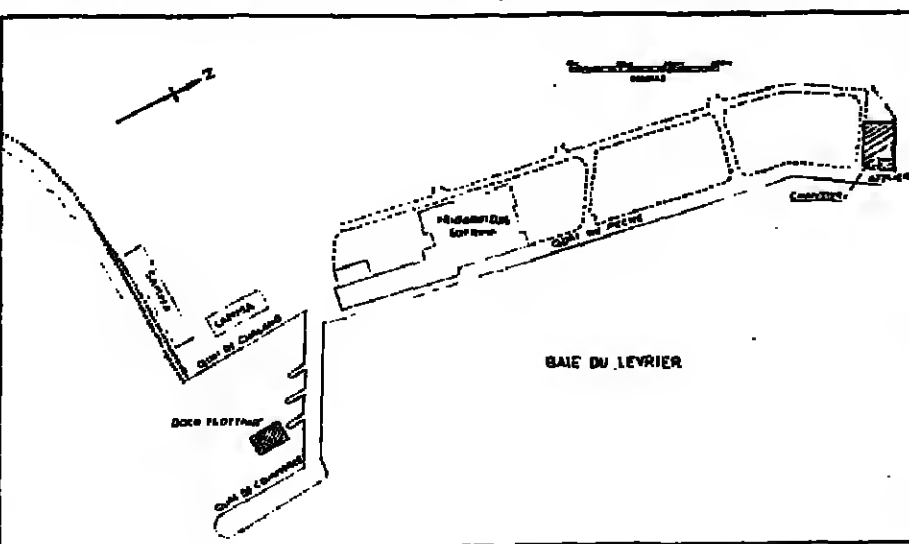
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SONIMEX

SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE D'IMPORTATION ET D'EXPORTATION

Head Office: NOUAKCHOTT
Avenue Bourghiba - BP 290

Telex: 561

Telephone: 514.72 - 515.55 - 515.59

This import-export Company was formed by Law 66015 on 20 January, 1966 with capital of 101,608,000 ouguiya, of which 61% is owned by the State of Mauritania.

COMPANY AIMS:

The aims of the company include the import and wholesale trade of various quantities of merchandise, as well as all commercial, financial, industrial and property-related transactions, directly or indirectly related to this merchandise. At present the Company deals in rice, sugar and tea. It is solely responsible for providing the country with a regular supply of competitively-priced necessities, as well as the export of certain Mauritanian products.

STRUCTURE:

Board of Directors (10 members)
Management Committee (6 members)
Executives (Managing Director
Assistant Managing Director)

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:

375 including 8 Senior Executives
(Assistant Director, Financial Director,
Technical Director, Controller, Three Consultants)
19 Executives, 346 Other Members of Staff.

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES:

The company has representative offices in all the regional capitals and also at Boghé and Ioul (14 agencies). The company has its own means of transport (18 trucks, 4 trailers, and 2 tankers) by which it transported 35%, 45% and 67% of the country's total tonnage of tea, sugar and rice during 1980, 1981 and 1982, into the interior of the country.

TURNOVER:

1981 - 4,175,000,000 ouguiya
1982 - 4,900,000,000 ouguiya approximately.

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SNIM-s.e.m.

Guelbs project is vital to Mauritanian economy

Mauritania's government is giving increasing priority to the mining and agricultural industries, but there is no doubt that the Guelbs project will remain the backbone of the whole economy. There have been two vital developments since the moment four years ago when Mauritania and the Polisario guerrillas ended hostilities in the Western Sahara and the moment that World Bank and Arab funds assured the development of the Guelbs mines of the future. The first event meant that safe pas-

year when Kedia will stop production (see chart). Guelbs is very much underway for contracts for 75 per cent of material have been signed, notably for the treatment plant and the electrical power station. The existing railway line to Kedia has been lengthened by some 20 miles to connect with the mine of the future. Tenders are out for more railways, wagons and locomotives for SNIM hopes that future exports will far outstrip those of recent years (8.7 million tonnes in

quantities of ore of two categories—the Western groups (Guelbs, Atomei, Tintekrat, El Beida, Bou Dergo and El Ayoun) representing some 980 million tonnes of R.O.M. ore and the Eastern group (Guelbs El Rhein, Oum Arwagan and Merize) with some 500 million tonnes of R.O.M. ore. These tonnages are for ores with an iron content varying from 35 to 42 per cent. The survey teams looked at the areas where the ore had coarser crystallization, tonnages of workable reserves, iron con-

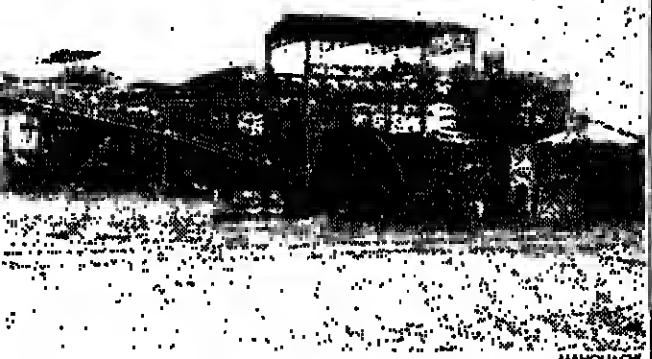
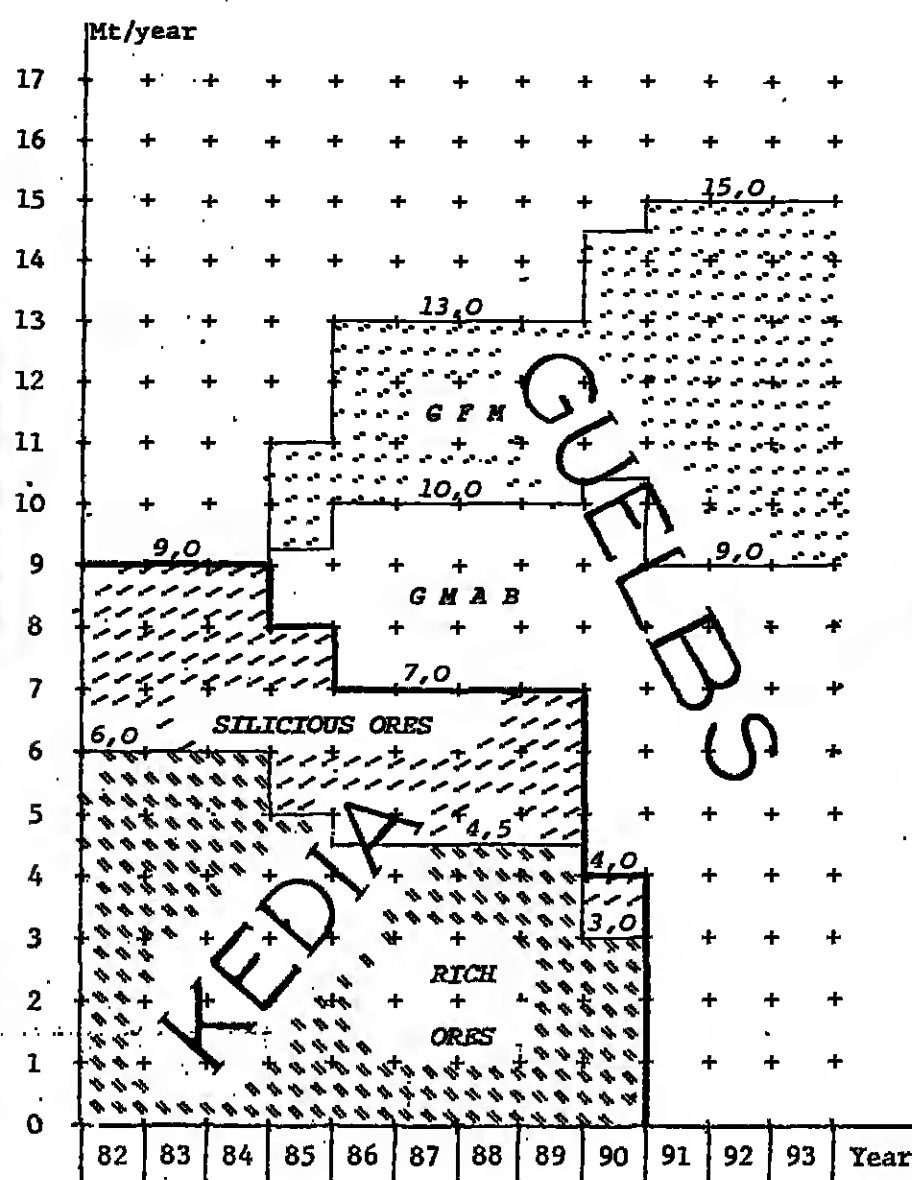
cent of salaries went to expatriates now some 90 per cent ends up in the pockets of Mauritanians.

SNIM, with its headquarters at the port of Nouadhibou, knows that the guelbs represent the success or otherwise of many national plans to come. Guelbs started with two major advantages. One was basic installations such as the port, the long railway, the mining towns and workshops. The second was simple treatment thanks to the size of the grain and to the magnetic nature of the ore. The third, the presence of men already trained in mining and industrial techniques. The third is perhaps the most important. At the same time, SNIM has been involved with copper at Akajuit, the commercialisation of oil products, the working of gypsum, the manufacture of explosives, the design of the oil refinery—but, above all, the biggest national project, the Guelbs.

The Mauritanian State has 70.89 per cent of the shares of the increased capital with the other shareholders being the Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Company, the Arab Mining Company, the Iraq Fund for External Development, the Bureau de Recherches et de Participation Minières du Maroc, the Islamic Development Bank and a small group of private Mauritanian shareholders.

SNIM has 6,000 workers and is proud of the fact that whereas three years ago 76 per

LONG TERM PRODUCTION PROGRAM



SNIM's President confident on future of mining industry

The President of SNIM, Mr. Mohamed Salem Ould Lekhal, gave some of his views on SNIM and the present world situation in a recent interview:

450 million U.S. dollars, the Guelbs' iron ore mine, Africa is poor in financial resources and has to depend on international financing for its projects. Financing has become more and more difficult to get as international organisations lack flexibility in their dealings with African countries.

The steel industry has been particularly hard hit by the world recession and demand for raw material is stagnant. SNIM's export capacity is some 13 million tonnes — we have the ore, the equipment and the men. Recently, exports have fallen to around 7.7 million tonnes, essentially due to the world economic crisis.

Q—What about Mauritania's relations with the CDAO and the CAO?

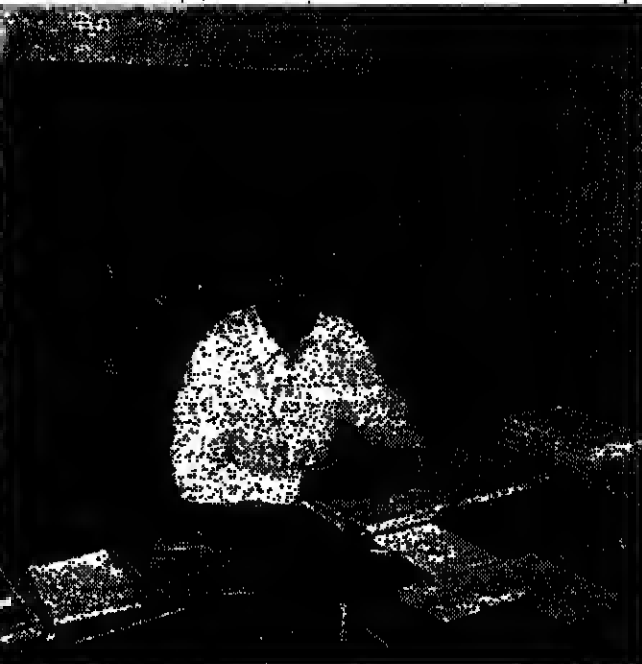
Mauritania is a member of both these organisations, whose aim is eventual African Unity, starting with regional groups who wish to improve good neighbour relations and give a boost to business. Reinforcing roads produced at the Nouadhibou steel plant are sold to neighboring Senegal. Agreements on tax advantages and joint projects have been signed or are in preparation between member countries.

Q—How do you see the future of Mauritania Mining in Africa and the Arab World?

A—These are evidently complementary worlds which seem destined to do business with each other. The Arabs have oil and financial resources and Africa has the raw materials. Already a number of projects are in progress or have been achieved through financing from the Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD), which is mainly supported by Arab funds. However a great deal remains to be done. Perhaps Third World, developing countries should be more aggressive in their attempts to get development financing.

I feel that the future of the Mauritania mining sector is more or less assured: a Mauritania/Arab company has been set up to exploit gypsum deposits and phosphates; we can also guarantee iron and copper supply to the Arab world. Everything points to increased and profitable Arab collaboration.

Positive results despite world crisis, says SNIM's Manager



Baba Ould Sidi Abdallah, General Manager, S.N.I.M.

In a recent interview, Mr. Baba Ould Sidi Abdallah, General Manager of the Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière (SNIM), explained SNIM's position in the world economic crisis and its plans for the future.

Q—Mr. Baba Ould Abdallah, you have been struggling to keep SNIM afloat through the world economic crisis. How has the mining industry and in particular iron mining been affected?

A—All sections of world industry have been adversely affected by the current recession, even such activities as aeronautics have been hit by an unforeseen drop in demand. The steel industry has been a principal sufferer. Even in developed countries, plants have had to close. Demand for steel has fallen drastically with the restructuring of the automobile industry to produce lighter cars and less use of steel in a comparatively stagnant building industry. Investment is needed for imperative reconstruction

but money is expensive with the dollar reaching for the stratosphere.

The steel industry has had to cut expenses to a minimum, meaning reductions in both stocks and personnel. The demand for raw material has fallen to a new low.

Q—Despite all these problems, it seems that SNIM has made a profit over the last two years. Can you give SNIM's balance sheet for this period?

A—Yes, in spite of all the problems and a world wide recession, in 1980 SNIM made a profit of some 10 million U.S. dollars. This was doubled to \$22 million for 1981-82 and I expect a further increase for the 1983 operation.

SNIM, as a nationalized company had a tendency to be too wasteful, but over the past two years waste has been reduced to a minimum. SNIM's present positive situation is due to efficient management since sales have fallen. Austerity measures are being applied by the company and by all personnel, because everyone understands the vital importance to Mauri-

credits from international

tinuity of SNIM's continued dynamism and successful operation.

Q—Although iron ore is the mainstay of Mauritania's industry, you also produce reinforcing rods for building. What is that situation?

A—SNIM now operates a steel plant at Nouadhibou and is working to make it profitable. Several other countries have tried to create a steel industry—and failed. SNIM, however, has achieved efficient operation for this plant. Scrap iron is made into ingots in the plant's electric furnaces, then the rights are treated at the rolling mill which produces all types of rods needed for building in Mauritania in sufficient quantity to satisfy the domestic market. Rods are also marketed to Senegal, Mali and the Ivory Coast. We see this as the beginning of Mauritania's industrialisation. As a follow up, a foundry is planned to complete the Nouadhibou plant.

Q—Iron ore is not the only natural resource in Mauritania, there are phosphates too. What plans do you have?

A—Though not yet confirmed, explorations in association with BRGM of France and others suggest that there are deposits of some 130 million tonnes of phosphates in southern Mauritania, near Bofal covering an area of around 100,000 kms. However, SNIM gives priority to exploration of known phosphate deposits to make them profitable. Eventually, these may help finance further exploration.

Q—Exploitation of African mineral resources has, so far, been pathetically inadequate. Is this also true of Mauritania? What can be done?

A—Yes, it is true that efforts in this area have been deficient. African countries do not have the necessary resources to exploit their own raw materials. With its wealth underground and unexploited it has not been at all easy for Africa to get

finance groups. Unusually harsh conditions are imposed with demands for an irrefutable guarantee of future profitability. In our case, we have had to earmark revenue from mining operations to pay off debts.

Africa is a vast reserve of raw materials but developed countries and international organisations seem far more interested in Latin America. One third of all Third World countries' debts is owed by three Latin American countries. Africa is not a centre of interest to the developed world although, no doubt, it will be one day because of its unexploited mineral riches.

Q—Then it's all just a matter of guarantee?

A—Yes, but this does not mean only economic guarantees. Unhappily—in my opinion—political guarantees, the question of a regime's stability, its relations with other countries weigh heavily in the balance. Prime importance is given to long term stability and the insurance of continuous regular supply.

Q—Which countries support and finance the giant Guelbs project?

- Twelve organizations, mostly Arab, are backing the Guelbs project:
- Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development;
- Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development;
- Banque Africaine de Développement (African Development Bank);
- Banque Européenne d'Investissements;
- World Bank;
- Caisse Centrale de Coopération Économique (France);
- Banque Française de Commerce Extérieur;
- Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas;
- Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development;
- OPEC Special Fund;
- Saudi Fund for Development;
- Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (Japan);
- SNIM shareholders have also

contributed in providing backing for the \$450 million allocated to the first phase. The project is proceeding to schedule: 97 contracts have already been signed and SNIM hopes to keep costs down to \$350 million.

The Guelbs Project benefits from the presence in Mauritania of basic installations: railroad, port, workshops, a town and also from the possibility of simplified treatment thanks to the size of the grain and the magnetic nature of the ore.

We find that the Arab world in general is willing to give financial backing to SNIM and participate in Mauritanian industrialisation projects.

Q—What is SNIM's relation to the CAO and the CDAO?

A—CDAO is an important organization with a large membership but its operational capacity has lagged behind. CAO is a going regional concern. SNIM's activities only involve CAO, which has member agreements concerning loans and fiscal advantages. For instance, steel exported to Senegal by SNIM enters duty free, which helps to make it competitive with steel from developed countries practicing "dumping" at incredibly low prices. We hope this will soon extend to Mali and the Ivory Coast. CAO is also studying a project for railroad freight car assembly. SNIM already assembles freight cars at Nouadhibou, so we hope that this will be the site chosen for the project, since it offers the best facilities.

Q—Simultaneous mining development in Europe and Africa is a condition for future development—any comments?

A—Of course, African development depends on exploitation and marketing of its raw materials. Developed countries do not seem interested in exploring for unknown or unexploited mineral wealth in Africa. We expect that, in spite of past colonial history, this will change in the future. Africa's proximity to Western Europe is a favorable element and I think the future

will show that there is an important market for both partners. Europe is an old continent with an uncertain future while Africa is only just starting its modern history.

Q—What are Mauritania's relations and trade exchanges with the Arab World?

A—Trade relations in the mining industry between Africa and the Arab world are relatively new. Transformation industries for mining products are not very advanced in Arab countries, though projects for direct reduction of iron ore are on the drawing boards and raw material for these will have to be imported by these energy rich countries.

A positive element is that we, at SNIM are an entirely Arab company; thirty per cent of shares are held by Arab organisations' rest by our country. Also, Mauritania is a member of the Arab League, though a comparative newcomer, which means that not many economic contacts have as yet been developed. It is a matter of time, particularly in the case of Middle East Arab countries who are now beginning to realise that Africa does contain useful mineral resources. Projects with Guinea are already afoot. We think economic and industrial cooperation with the Arab world of extreme importance for Mauritania's future.

Q—You seemed optimistic at the beginning of this interview. How do you see the future of Mauritania's development struggle in Africa and the Arab world?

A—Unhappily, it's impossible to be really optimistic because of the current world economic crisis. But I believe there are rational hopes for Mauritania's future development, depending, however, on future world markets and world finance. It seems possible that the end of the recession may be reached by the end of 1983 or mid 1984. If so, we may expect new, positive developments. Hope must not, of course, be confounded with easy optimism.

MAURITANIA

Foreign Policy: The Aftermath of Sahara War Involvement

NOUAKCHOTT — Mr. Mohammed Mokhtar Ould Zamel, Mauritania's minister of information, has since 1978 filled the portfolios of Planning, of Mines and Industry and of Foreign Affairs. He is also the official spokesman of the ruling Military Committee for National Salvation. The following are extracts of an interview on his country's foreign policy.

IFT: What have been the repercussions following Mauritania's withdrawal from the joint war you were waging with Morocco in the western Sahara?

M. Zamel: The war was very painful for Mauritania. It was unfraternal and unjust. In the 20th century, people must be given the right to self-determination. We waited one year to see if the Moroccans also wanted peace, but they weren't of the same mind. Then we signed a peace treaty with the Polisario in Algeria. But that does not mean we have no interest in the problem. The conflict crosses our frontier; it concerns a brother people, but we are officially neutral toward Morocco and the

Polisario. We retained La Guera, an old Spanish garrison, a small fishing village very close to Nouadhibou and the iron railway. But we don't claim an inch of Sahara territory. When the war ends we will give it back to whoever has the right, but for security and economic reasons we must hang on to it to protect Nouadhibou.

Now Morocco claims the whole of the former Spanish Sahara — so they consider La Guera is occupied by Mauritania [Earlier this year shots were fired on La Guera from what were thought to be Moroccan fishing boats.]

Q: When will the war end?

A: You have to be a believer, *quand Dieu le voudra*...

Q: But what outcome would you prefer?

A: Mauritania would prefer to have the RASD [Sahara Arab Democratic Republic, i.e. Polisario], rather than Morocco as its northern neighbor. We have more in common with the Saharans than with the Moroccans. And also because that would limit Morocco's colonial expansionist ambitions. I

might recall that in 1969 Morocco claimed all of Mauritania up to the Senegal River, part of Mali and the west of Algeria as its territory.

Q: Yet you still refuse to recognize the RASD?

A: That is true, but then we are not one of those countries that are against the RASD's presence at the Organization of African Unity summit.

Q: Mauritania is on the extreme northwest of the region making up the Economic Community of West African States. Can it play a useful role?

A: We are for the unification of Africa as a whole and believe it should happen through smaller regional entities. But then we must first all sign and enforce the ECOWAS protocols. We would have been a member of the CPCM [Centre Permanent de Coopération Maghrébienne], formed in the early seventies with headquarters in Tunis, but it was blocked by the war. One day, perhaps, it will get going, with the western Sahara also a member.

Q: Yet, you can buy Moroccan oranges in the streets of Nouakchott?

A: Morocco is the only Arab country with which we have no diplomatic relations. But economic ties have not been cut. Though the beautiful mosque in Nouakchott built with Moroccan help will have to wait for peace before it is inaugurated.

Q: And Libya?

A: The Arab world is complicated. There are certain personalities who put their noses where they shouldn't.

Q: What of your ties with the superpowers?

A: We are nonaligned, and though we get aid from both Russia and the United States, we have no special relation with either. We also have many Chinese projects here. In the 20 years since diplomatic relations were established with Peking we have found the Chinese to be discreet. They don't interfere in our affairs. They are deepening the harbor at Nouakchott, building the sports stadium, they have a medical team in the inaccessible Hodh region

and the paddy field project on the Senegal at Rosso.

Q: Are there similarities between the caste system in Mauritania and apartheid in South Africa?

A: You cannot draw a parallel. Several cabinet ministers are black [African], as are the head of the army and the director-general of security. Our representative at the U.N., Mohammed Said Homody, is a *haratine* [freed slave]. In this country, the two categories of the population, the Moors who are *rab*, and the blacks in the African sense of the word — Wolof, Soninke, Peul — were themselves stratified in the old society into soldiers, farmers and slaves. The [Arab] emir who died last year, Abderrahman Ould Bakar, was very black. So it is not a question of color but an economic and social matter.

Q: What is Mauritania's attitude to Israel, known here as the "Zionist entity"?

A: The question is, what will happen to Palestine? That zone has always been where the different religious lived and gathered peacefully, where the revelations of the Prophet took place. The Jews are there and they should stay. But they do not have the right to chase away the Palestinians and to keep it for themselves. There must be a formula — perhaps two states side by side, but the Jews must accept the right of the Palestinian people to live there and to decide their own future. But no longer do we adhere to the slogan, "The Jews into the sea."

flows away over the surface, carrying off the soil and cutting gullies that become deeper and wider by the year. So the Sahel, the last employable strip of earth before you reach the desert, itself becomes desert.

In Mauritania, the great migration from the once life-giving Sahel has additional causes. From the mid-seventies, the big landowners stepped in to claim land and buy herds that once belonged to the small cattle-raisers.

Much of the money, it is widely accepted in Nouakchott, came from the sale of misdirected food aid. In the same way, plush villas in the capital were financed from this source.

Last summer, the man-made errors were once again compounded by the twin scourge of scarce rain



A waterseller and crowds in shantytown outside Nouakchott.

Slowing March of the Dunes Toward Sea

(Continued from Page 9S)

tuges to remain in shantytowns on the outskirts of settled communities. Herein lies one of the dangers to Nouakchott and other towns.

There was a time, fairly recently, when more than three-quarters of the Moors were nomads. Today, fewer than one in four is. So that Nouakchott, a small trading settlement of 1,000 people at independence in 1960, then planned as a capital city of 25,000, had bulged to 150,000 in 1976, and today is well over 350,000. The rural migrants, in their tents, shacks, corrugated iron homes, almost surround the town. They make up two-thirds of its population.

The effect of this sedentarization is much the same on a small village as it is on Nouakchott. People live in a community that has just enough water in its wells, sufficient wood for heating and cooking and grazing for the livestock. Then the settlers arrive. They overcultivate the land. Very soon the wells dry up, and the band of vegetation that surrounds the settlement is grazed and chopped away in an ever-increasing circle. The bigger the town, the bigger the desert — unless contrary steps are taken.

Recently Nouakchott has been enveloped in thick clouds of sand for weeks on end. The older people say the storms came earlier and were worse than ever before.

The vicious spiral of drought, human migration, food shortages, and desert onslaught are not inevitable developments. As Alan Grainger points out in "Desertification" (published by Earthscan, London), "drought is the result of weather systems, but desertification is a result of the actions of man." Most scientists are agreed, he says, "that changes in climate are not responsible for the vast areas of land going out of production each year."

Overcultivation, deforestation and overgrazing are the main causes of the process. Mr. Grainger said they "strip vegetation from the soil and deplete its organic and nutrient content, leaving it exposed to the eroding forces of the sun and wind." It becomes as dry as dust, and blows away in the wind. The remaining subsoil becomes hard and impervious, no longer capable of absorbing rain, so that the water

and voracious grasshoppers. So where crops did manage to grow, they were soon consumed by the insects. The Trarza region lost 90 percent of its crops from grasshoppers, Gorgol and Guidimaka 80 percent.

This is mostly the belt south of the Sahel proper, but the failure to put bread in the basket makes the restoration of normality to the northern grazing lands more difficult.

The country is waiting for the completion of several dams, which should increase considerably the area of cultivable land, thereby easing the food security. Last year's harvest estimate is for 20,000 tons, compared with 78,000 tons in 1981, necessitating 140,000 tons of cereals, milk powder and butter from the international community.

In the meantime, those former nomads who wish to, should be allowed to return to the Sahel, helped to relaunch their herds and instructed in animal husbandry.

A more just system of land distribution, a question now being considered by the military government, should wrest some of the acres from the *nouveau riche* absentee herders. For the rest, the large bulk of the inhabitants of Nouakchott's slums will have to say there — or be resettled in smaller communities.

All the while the sand encroaches on Nouakchott. These days it is more predictable than the rain.

It laps at the doors of the rich and poor alike. Mr. Abty's thin green lace needs all the thickening it can get.

— DENIS HERBSTEIN

close touch with fellow Mauritians in France. "Without that, one would commit suicide," he asserted. Since the Haidalla regime took over, Hondo spends half his time in Nouakchott, helping the government to organize film distribution and production in his country.

In spite of a totally different environment, some *bidan*, aristocratic families, mostly diplomats, have brought their slaves with them in France — with traditional economic bonds that have survived the official abolition of slavery in Mauritania in 1980. "The masters don't pay or declare them for work as servants in their homes," explains a Mauritanian living in Paris. The slave believes that being in Paris is the height of his career, and once back home, he will be able to look upon other slaves with superiority.

Most Mauritians live in migrant worker "foyers" or homes, together with other West African workers, and there are no specific Mauritanian foyers. A minority among them have brought their families from home and now live in low-rent apartments.

"Very few Mauritians want to settle here permanently," a worker from a foyer said. "If the situation improves at home, there will be no need to stay on."

Med Hondo, a Mauritanian film maker who has been living in France for the last 17 years and is probably the best-known Mauritanian in Paris, believes "behavior cannot be the same here as in Mauritania."

"You even have some nobles in factories; they have to live differently," he said. Mr. Hondo, a Harat, a descendant of slaves, says, however, that the majority of Mauritians in France remain practicing Moslems. Mr. Hondo keeps in

Mauritano-Scandinave
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BRAHIM DHERAT
Directeur General

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البنك المركزي الموريتاني
BANQUE CENTRALE DE MAURITANIE

Nouakchott — انواكشوط
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Télex: RIMBANK - 72 - 72 : ريمبنك
Tel: 52206

Governor: Mr. Ahmed O Zeine
Deputy-Governor: Mr. Mohammed Salem Ould Lekhal.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie was created by legal decree number 73.118 of May 30, 1973. It took the place of the Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, to which the Islamic Republic of Mauritania belonged, alongside other African states and the French Republic.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie has, in terms of the statutes that govern its working, all the classic functions of a Central Bank (issuing currency, establishing credit norms, distributing and controlling credits, undertaking economic studies, realizing financial operations on behalf of the State) as well as other specific functions linked to the circumstances of its creation and to the particular importance which it is accorded by government authority.

These specific functions account for the fact that the Banque Centrale de Mauritanie is entrusted with the application of foreign exchange control and the management of the totality of the country's foreign holdings, and that it represents the government at several international financial institutions such as the Fonds Arabe de Développement Economique et Social, the Banque Arabe pour le Développement Economique en Afrique, the Fonds Monétaire International, etc.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie, which has been in existence for only eight years, plays a decisive role in Mauritania's economic development, which is accelerating in infrastructure as well as in the fields of industry, mining, sea-fishing, agriculture, farming, etc.

The Banque Centrale de Mauritanie is thus closely associated with the efforts of the government. Its credit policy is characterized by dynamism, a low discount rate (4.5 percent), the attribution of medium-term credits for periods of up to eight years, and, generally, by the encouragement of all industrial, mining, agricultural and social housing projects.

Under the impulse of the Banque Centrale de Mauritanie, the banking system has been considerably developed. Several banks have thus been created:

- The Banque Arabo-Libyo-Mauritanienne (BALM) (Arab-Libyan-Mauritanian Bank) with a capital of 140 million ouguiya;
- The Banque Arabe Africaine en Mauritanie (BAAM) (Arab African Bank in Mauritania), with Koweiti participation, with a capital of 150 million ouguiya;
- The Banque Internationale pour la Mauritanie (BIMA) (International Bank for Mauritania) with a capital of 150 million ouguiya;
- The Société Mauritanienne de Banque (SMB) (Mauritanian Banking Society) with a capital of 100 million ouguiya;

In addition, a development bank and a development fund have been created:

- The Banque Mauritanienne pour le Développement et le Commerce (BMDC) (Mauritanian Bank for Development and Commerce) with a capital of 80 million ouguiya;
- The Fonds National de Développement (FND) (National Development Fund) with a capital of 400 million ouguiya.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Warner Communications Lost 18.9 Million in First Quarter

NEW YORK (NYT) — Warner Communications, whose dramatic rise came to a sudden halt late last year, says that it lost \$18.9 million in the first quarter.

Warner's loss, its first since the fourth period of 1975, resulted from a combination of factors, including a sharp decline in its video game business, which is largely Atari Inc. unit, which makes video games and computers.

Warner, the leader in the home video game business, has been suffering effects of increased competition and excess inventory of video game products.

The loss contrasted with a profit of \$77.9 million, or \$1.26 a share, in the first period of 1982. Revenue declined 8.4 percent, to \$869.4 million, a 59.8 percent decline from the same period of 1981, when revenue was \$1.1 billion.

The operation had a \$45.6 million operating loss, compared with an operating profit of \$100.6 million in the same period last year.

Hyatt Withdraws Braniff Offer

DALLAS (Combined Dispatches) — Hyatt Corp. has announced the withdrawal of its offer to revive Braniff International.

The Chicago-based hotel chain, which had offered about \$35 million to buy 31 Braniff planes and 2,000 former employees back to work, dissolved Tuesday that it had informed Braniff officials that it was withdrawing its offer before Braniff's board of directors met Monday to discuss the plan.

Hyatt said Braniff's situation was unwieldy and that pleasing courts and creditors was difficult. "The proposed transaction is complex and cannot be completed under difficult time constraints. This requires a high degree of cooperation and support than has been forthcoming," Hyatt said.

I.S. Power System Delays Action

RICHMOND, Washington (Reuters) — The Washington Public Power Supply System has deferred a decision on whether to default on \$2.25 billion in bonds because it felt "default is not imminent at this time," a spokesman said Wednesday.

The system's executive board, meeting late Tuesday, decided instead to lead until next Monday the deadline for participating utilities to make rent and overdue payments totaling about \$30 million.

The spokesman said that most of the 65 participants have not responded yet but that of those that have replied only two have notified the system that they will not pay into the escrow account for current and delinquent payments.

Caterpillar, Union Reach Accord

DETROIT (NYT) — The United Automobile Workers and Caterpillar Inc. announced Tuesday that they had reached a tentative agreement to end a strike that began Oct. 1.

The strike was called to protest the company's demands for wage and benefit concessions. Union and company spokesmen would not disclose details of the new agreement, pending a ratification by the union's membership. There were reports, however, that the union's central bargaining committee agreed to a three-year wage freeze, along with continued cost-of-living allowances.

Fiat Seeks Bigger Market Share

PARIS (Reuters) — Fiat, Italy's largest automaker, is seeking to increase its share of the European small car market to 19 percent by 1985 with the introduction of its new Uno model, Fiat-Auto France sources said Wednesday. Fiat had 16.4 percent of that market last year.

Sales of small cars in Europe are expected to rise from 2 million in 1982 to 2.4 million in 1985, while the total market is forecast to rise to 9.5 million to 10.7 million.

The Uno, already on sale in Italy, will be introduced in France on Friday. Fiat has invested about 1 billion lire (\$683 million) to modernize two Turin factories and to install robots, the sources noted.

Bekins Receives 2 Takeover Offers

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Bekins said Wednesday that it has received two new takeover proposals, including one from Minstar Inc., a \$23.3 million company.

The other offer, from Michael Goland, is at a proposed purchase price of \$15 million in cash and \$95 million of 14 1/2 percent, 24-month notes secured by the assets of Bekins.

Bekins earlier this week agreed to a sweetened bid from Far West Financial Corp. of \$21 a share.

Company Notes

Seab-Scania of Sweden said Wednesday that record numbers of its cars were sold in the United States in the first quarter of this year, spurring the company's worldwide sales rise 14.4 percent from a year ago.

De Financière de Suez, the French investment house that was nationalized last year, reported Wednesday a net profit for 1982 of 249.8 million francs (\$33.9 million), down from 338.5 million in 1981.

W. German Industry May Raise New Funds

By Donald Nordberg

FRANKFURT — The recent rally on the Frankfurt stock exchange has created many bankers' dreams of a perfect climate for starting to remedy one of the chronic ills of West German industry: A lack of equity capital.

Investment analysts at major banks here have been expecting a wave of new capital issues this year, the first since 1979 that the market has offered a favorable climate.

West German companies are among the most poorly capitalized in Europe and rank generally far worse than their U.S. counterparts. Poor profitability during 1981 and 1982 further weakened their ability to finance themselves, and so bank debt has come to play an even larger role in corporate planning.

In its annual report published last week, the Bundesbank urged greater use of risk capital to solve the problems of corporate finance. Stock exchange dealers said a policy statement that the government is due to make on May 4 may be a crucial factor in determining whether more risk capital becomes available. Tax changes that would favor investment could be announced then, they explained.

But even without tax changes the situation has improved, the dealers said. Investors are finding cash an unattractive medium now that the discount rate is down to 4 percent and the bond market seems to offer only limited scope for fresh capital gains.

As investor attention has turned increasingly to shares and the Commerzbank index daily reaches new highs, plans for new capital issues are being prepared.

This week saw the launching of

the latest in a series of dollar Eurobonds with share warrants, from Berliner Handels und Frankfurter Bank. That issue was an immediate success.

The issue, a 7 1/2 percent, seven-year bond, had two clear advantages for BHF Bank, investment analysts said. First, it provides the bank with relatively cheap medium-term dollars to refinance lending activities abroad.

Second, the warrants will give holders the right to buy shares at 27 1/2 Deutsche marks (\$101.4), relatively close to the current price of the bank's shares on the stock exchange.

Although new capital as such is not immediately available, BHF Bank has at least laid the groundwork. Dealers described the first day's trading on Tuesday as crazy as the warrants alone traded at 140 DM, implying an eventual share price over 410 DM.

In addition, Degussa has already said it will launch such a bond after it receives shareholder approval at its annual meeting on Friday. Other companies are also rumored to be considering this option.

Hans-Dieter Baumann, head of research at the private bankers, Georg Hauck und Sohn, said "West German firms see their chances now more in the U.S. than in Western Europe. It makes sense for them to raise low-cost dollar funds."

While some companies are testing the waters in the capital market with such issues, most analysts remain convinced that traditional rights issues will be the mainstay.

After the rights issues by Deutsche Bank and Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk, Siemens has already set a 1-for-20 issue at 100 DM.

Nigerians Seek Loan of \$2 Billion

Reuters

LAGOS — President Shugu Shagari has said that Nigeria was seeking to borrow about \$2 billion abroad to finance its balance of payments deficit.

He told television interviewers Tuesday night, "We have great hopes we will be able to raise about \$2 billion," but he gave no further details.

Banking sources in Lagos said that Nigeria was negotiating with a large consortium of Western banks for a major loan to ease a chronic shortage of foreign exchange resulting from falling oil sales.

They said it appeared that many banks were reluctant to commit themselves and amounts pledged up to now probably totaled less than \$1 billion.

President Shagari said that a \$2-billion loan would help Nigeria to start paying off a backlog of short-term debts and would allow Nigerian importers once more to obtain letters of credit.

The sources said that Nigeria's backlog of trade debt totaled at least \$3 billion, and that Western banks were refusing to grant letters of credit because of slow debt repayments.

4 Biggest Irish Banks Reduce Prime Rates

Reuters

DUBLIN — Ireland's four largest banks announced 1.5 percent age-point cuts in their prime rates to 15.25 percent, effective at the close of business Wednesday.

The Bank of Ireland, Allied Irish, Ulster and Northern also said the rate for personal loans would drop one point, to 17.25 percent.

People Express Sets Course

(Continued from Page 13)

od, the airline has the option of buying the aircraft for \$25 million; a new 747 sells today for \$85 million to \$100 million.

Mr. Burr acknowledged that People Express, operating so far only within the eastern fifth of the United States, has little expertise in the British travel market, but he insisted it will learn by May 28, the expected start-up date.

Obviously, we think we're going to sell a lot of tickets in the States... but we presume that the English market is going to be just as excited about \$149 as the U.S. market and that those people will find a way to get on our plane, as they have here," he said.

Noting that the British-American bilateral air agreement provides that "individual airlines should be encouraged to initiate innovative, cost-based tariffs," the airline's officials have high hopes that the British will approve the \$149 fare.

"We can cost-justify the tariff," Mr. Burr said, noting that People Express has the lowest domestic operating costs of any airline in the United States and expects that to be true on its trans-Atlantic route. It is estimated that the airline, which expects to fill 72 percent of its seats the first year, will break even when it fills slightly more than 62 percent of its seats.

If the rock-bottom fare is not approved and the British insist that a higher fare be charged, the traveler

—not People Express—loses, Mr. Burr said.

"From our economic point of view, it's not really a case of harming People Express by forcing us to charge a higher rate; it's a case of harming those who would travel at \$149," he said. "In our case, we just fly less full with higher-paying people... our break-even point would be lower."

Mr. Burr said he thinks that the major trans-Atlantic carriers will not match his fare. The service People Express will be able to offer is restricted by the bilateral agreement to a total of 416 round-trip flights over the next two years and to no more than five round-trip flights a week. In contrast, the major carriers can and do operate three, four or five flights a day between JFK and London.

Colin Marshall, chief executive officer of British Airways, referred last week to the small number of flights People Express can operate when he told an audience in New York City that BA would not oppose People Express's application to offer the \$149 one-way fare.

If any fare matching is done, Mr. Burr predicted, the other airlines will impose conditions on the fare and make it available for a very small number of their overall seats. Right now, the lowest fare on the New York-London route is \$549 round trip for a ticket that must be purchased 21 days in advance.

People Express will continue its domestic practice of on-board ticketing for the London flights, al-

though tickets may be purchased ahead of time through travel agents.

Travelers on the route the first couple of months are in for significantly more luxurious seating than later travelers will get. Because new slim-line seats the airline has ordered will not be ready by May 28, passengers will be treated to leather seats in the less dense seating plan used by Braniff.

The plane now seats 434 total: 390 in coach and 44 in first class. When the new seats are installed, there will be a total of 474: 402 coach seats and 72 "premium class" seats, which will sell for \$439 one-way.

Grumman Suing Rohr Over Buses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BETHPAGE, New York — Grumman Corp. Tuesday sued Rohr Industries, which had sold it the troublesome Flexible bus operation, charging that Rohr had failed to tell Grumman that a prototype bus had developed the same undercarriage failures during testing that later caused many of the buses to break down in a number of U.S. cities.

In the suit filed in U.S. District Court, Grumman sought \$250 million in compensatory damages and another \$250 million in punitive damages from the Chula Vista, California, aerospace company.

The Partners of Lombard, Odier & Cie have the pleasure to announce that

Robert H. C. van Maasdijk

previously Managing Director of Ivory & Sime Ltd has joined as of March 31st, 1983 as a Director of

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April 1981

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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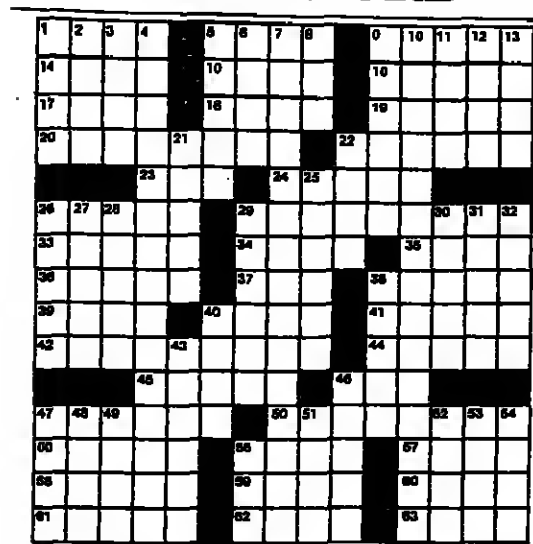
April, 1983

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1982	1981	1980
Chesebrough-Pond's			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	41.5	40.2	38.7
Net Income	2.8	2.5	2.1
Per Share	0.81	0.71	0.60
City Investing			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Cominco			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	24.7	24.3	23.5
Net Income	1.2	1.1	1.0
Per Share	1.08	1.00	0.90
Commonwealth Ed.			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Consol. Freightways			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Cont. Illinois			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Diamond Shamrock			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
First Interstate			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
General Motors			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Inland Steel			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Lockheed			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Manufacturers Han.			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Norton Simon			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Rockwell Int'l			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Safeway Stores			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Textron			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Transamerica			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Union Carbide			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Virginie Elec.			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Wang Lab.			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Waste Management			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Warner Comm.			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
Wells Fargo			
1st Quarter	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net Income	0.3	0.3	0.3
Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30

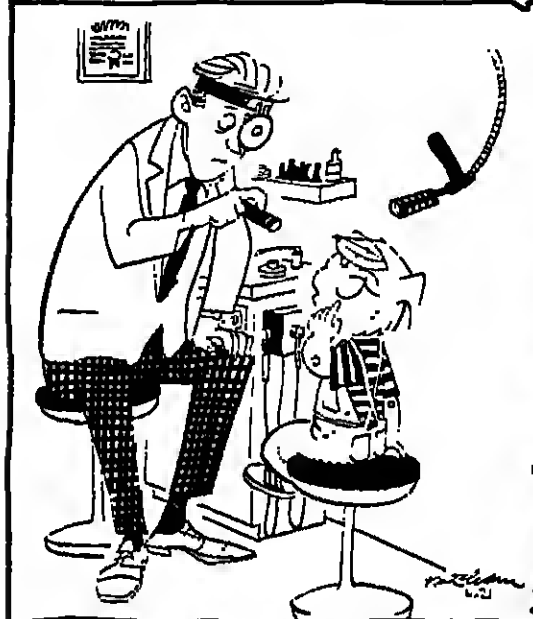
CROSSWORD



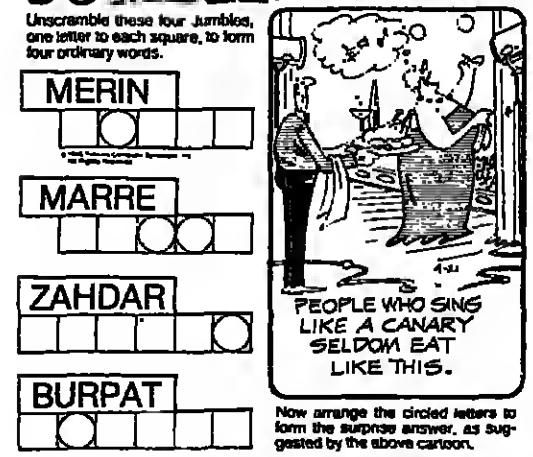
- ACROSS**
- 1 Like a tortoise
 - 2 Spa feature
 - 3 Choose, as a policy
 - 4 Glitch or stall
 - 5 Site of Garmen U.
 - 6 Contradict
 - 7 Thorough
 - 8 Comb. form
 - 9 Yellowmouth
 - 10 Cottonmouth, e.g.
 - 11 Singer Barbara
 - 12 Hamilton note
 - 13 As... (up to now)
 - 14 Ancient tribe of Britain
 - 15 Roe
 - 16 Depressed
 - 17 King of Judea
 - 18 37 B.C.
 - 19 Vesuvius's close relative
 - 20 Speaker of the diamond
 - 21 ...giz
 - 22 Grad. degree
 - 23 Marley in "A Christmas Carol"
 - 24 Organism modified by environment
 - 25 Abbr. in Kefauver
 - 26 Adore of early films
- DOWN**
- 1 Extreme
 - 2 Love, in Venice
 - 3 A sister of Thalia
 - 4 Red Baron, e.g.
 - 5 Small carriage for hire
 - 6 Morse or Bell
 - 7 Violinist
 - 8 A weather's opposite
 - 9 Ship on which Hercules sailed
 - 10 Filled with cargo
 - 11 Expensive
 - 12 Goldfish
 - 13 Bergen creation
 - 14 "Let us encourage the..." J.F.K.
 - 15 Fleche weapon
 - 16 Filler of a sort
 - 17 Helen of Troy's mother
 - 18 3 August
 - 19 Walter Lantz character
 - 20 Pulitzer poet: 1844
 - 21 Seed covering
 - 22 Russ Westover character
 - 23 Half of a TV program's title
 - 24 Hank Ketcham character
 - 25 Buck's memorable peasant
 - 26 Zaphod of exploring far
 - 27 Palm...
 - 28 Frequently
 - 29 Pulls apart
 - 30 Japanese monastery
 - 31 Chandler's product
 - 32 Make confetti
 - 33 What "tea" means
 - 34 Toy of the Red Sox
 - 35 Swing
 - 36 Adonardo of the 1940's
 - 37 U. of Maine town
 - 38 Word following
 - 39 A Lauder
 - 40 Preprandial prayer
 - 41 "Dies..."
 - 42 Latin hymn
 - 43 Mission
 - 44 States as a fact
 - 45 Arabic copper coin
 - 46 Where Kurdish is spoken
 - 47 Hospital
 - 48 Unadulterated
 - 49 Spring
 - 50 Frightful
 - 51 Halter
 - 52 Nabokov heroine

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA					
	HIGH C F	LOW C F			HIGH C F	LOW C F			
Amber	16	11	47	F	Bangkok	30	102	71	C
Amsterdam	18	12	57	F	Beijing	18	55	27	F
London	20	18	67	F	Hong Kong	26	82	54	C
Paris	18	12	57	F	Moscow	38	100	74	F
Berlin	14	17	55	F	New Delhi	31	70	11	F
Brussels	18	12	57	F	Seoul	31	70	11	F
Frankfurt	16	11	46	F	Shanghai	27	78	24	F
Geneva	18	12	57	F	Singapore	27	78	24	F
Helsinki	17	12	46	F	Taipei	27	78	24	F
Lisbon	7	45	11	F	Tokyo	27	78	24	F
Madrid	8	46	11	F					
Munich	9	46	11	F					
Nuremberg	9	46	11	F					
Oslo	17	12	45	F					
Stockholm	17	12	45	F					
Vienna	14	17	45	F					
Zurich	14	17	45	F					
Los Palmas	22	72	14	F					
London	22	72	14	F					
Madrid	22	72	14	F					
Munich	22	72	14	F					
Nuremberg	22	72	14	F					
Oslo	22	72	14	F					
Stockholm	22	72	14	F					
Vienna	22	72	14	F					
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Los Palmas	22	72	14	F					
London	22	72	14	F					
Madrid	22	72	14	F					
Munich	22	72	14	F					
Nuremberg	22	72	14	F					
Oslo	22	72	14	F					
Stockholm	22	72	14	F					
Vienna	22	72	14	F					
Zurich	22	72	14	F					

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH	LOW		
Amman	8	46	11	F
Beirut	17	43	11	F
Jerusalem	17	43	11	F
Tel Aviv	22	72	18	F

OCEANIA

	HIGH	LOW		
Auckland	19	11	47	F
Sydney	22	72	18	F

©-Clouds; 10-top; 11-top; 12-top; 13-top; 14-top; 15-top; 16-top; 17-top; 18-top; 19-top; 20-top; 21-top; 22-top; 23-top; 24-top; 25-top; 26-top; 27-top; 28-top; 29-top; 30-top; 31-top; 32-top; 33-top; 34-top; 35-top; 36-top; 37-top; 38-top; 39-top; 40-top; 41-top; 42-top; 43-top; 44-top; 45-top; 46-top; 47-top; 48-top; 49-top; 50-top; 51-top; 52-top; 53-top; 54-top; 55-top; 56-top; 57-top; 58-top; 59-top; 60-top; 61-top; 62-top; 63-top; 64-top; 65-top; 66-top; 67-top; 68-top; 69-top; 70-top; 71-top; 72-top; 73-top; 74-top; 75-top; 76-top; 77-top; 78-top; 79-top; 80-top; 81-top; 82-top; 83-top; 84-top; 85-top; 86-top; 87-top; 88-top; 89-top; 90-top; 91-top; 92-top; 93-top; 94-top; 95-top; 96-top; 97-top; 98-top; 99-top; 100-top; 101-top; 102-top; 103-top; 104-top; 105-top; 106-top; 107-top; 108-top; 109-top; 110-top; 111-top; 112-top; 113-top; 114-top; 115-top; 116-top; 117-top; 118-top; 119-top; 120-top; 121-top; 122-top; 123-top; 124-top; 125-top; 126-top; 127-top; 128-top; 129-top; 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SPORTS

With Mallets Toward None

By Scott Ogden

LOS ANGELES — Now that professional polo is America's hottest sport, the Polo Bowl, which surpassed the Super Bowl in popularity, it might be interesting to take a nostalgic look at how it all began.

I first heard of pro polo back in April of 1983, when I received an invitation to a press reception in honor of the debut of the National Polo League, with teams from Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Antonio, Dallas and Boston.

"About time," snickered one of my more cynical colleagues. "They're announcing a World Crumple Dunking Association."

"We shared a laugh, scarcely realizing that within a few short years crumple dunking would come to be a staple of National League halftime shows, along with such other spectacular participation activities as the national grandstand credit stunts."

But I digress.

Pro polo had a hard go in the beginning. Skepticism and apathy greeted the announcement of the new league. The Himalayan Football League (then called the NFL) was still new and fighting for public recognition and respect, and there were serious doubts that the world was ready for pro polo.

We hard-bitten sportswriters sat the knock on the new NFL. The league's first commissioner, John Agnew, took to referring

to it as "nattering nabobs of negativism." Sure, we poked fun. We wrote about how it would be a treat to attend a sporting event where the vendors growled, "Get yer red-hot caviar!"

That was silly, of course. The grandstand vendors at NFL games dispensed their caviar properly chilled, but what did we know?

The league worked hard at promotion. Recognizing the box-office value of big names, the San Francisco team signed famed thoroughbred jockey Chris McCarron.

"He's our Herschel Walker," the San Francisco owner proudly announced.

Not to be outdone, the owner of the Los Angeles team signed Herschel Walker to a contract, glowing, "He's our Herschel Walker."

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Ninth-Inning Homers Cool Off Two Hot Relievers

United Press International

NEW YORK — The heavens opened up on baseball Tuesday night — various combinations of rain, sleet, snow and cold forced the postponement of half the major leagues' 12 scheduled games — and the sky fell on Tom Hume and Dan Spillner, who wound up regretting that their games were not among those weathered out.

Hume, of the Cincinnati Reds, and the Cleveland Indians' Spillner, are considered among baseball's best relief pitchers, but both were victimized by two-out ninth-inning home runs that cost their teams victories.

In Houston, Hume gave up a three-run homer to pinch hitter Harry Spillner, allowing the Astros to defeat the Reds, 6-5. Jose Cruz started the winning rally with a leadoff double off Hume (0-1). One out later, Terry Puhl walked and Alan Ashby hit into a fielder's choice before Spillner, batting for pinch hitter Dawley (2-0) hit a shot over the fence in right-center.

"I just blew it, that's all," said

Spillner's performance was even worse. In Toronto, the Indians held a 7-5 lead with two outs in the ninth when Spillner, who already has four saves this year, gave up a pair of two-run home runs as the Blue Jays pulled the game out, 9-7.

With the temperature at the freezing point, few among an announced crowd of 10,358 were still around to see Dave Collins ground out to open the Toronto ninth.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Damaso Garcia followed with a single and, after Jesse Barfield struck out, designated hitter Cliff Johnson tied the game by hitting Spillner's 1-2 pitch deep over the left-field fence.

Back Martinez reached on an infield single, bringing up Lloyd Moseby — who in the sixth had hit a two-run homer off starter Rick Sutcliffe. The left-handed batter again rode an outside pitch over the fence in left-center.

"I just blew it, that's all," said

Spillner (0-1). "That ball was away on him. He's a strong boy and he blew it out."

Said Moseby: "Mentally I just kept saying to myself, 'It's not that cold, it's not that cold. I knew I hit it well, but I wasn't sure I had it all.' I kept yelling, 'Don't catch it! Don't catch it!' It was unbelievable."

White Sox 13, Yankees 3

Elsewhere in the American League, in Chicago, Greg Luzinski drove in five runs with his first two home runs of the season to spark a 13-3 rout of New York by the White Sox. Richard Dotson, Dick Tidrow and Salome Barajas held the Yankees to three hits, one of which was a two-run homer off Dotson by Steve Kemp.

Twins 6, Mariners 2

In Minneapolis, Tom Brunansky hit a 426-foot homer and Al Williams and Len Whitehouse stopped Seattle on three hits as the Twins registered a 6-2 victory. Williams left the game after five innings

when his pitching elbow tightened. Whitehouse (2-1) yielded one hit over the last four innings.

Orioles 4, Rangers 2

In Baltimore, John Lowenstein led off the eighth with his first home run of the year and rookie Leo Hernandez followed with another to give the Orioles the margin of their 4-2 victory over Texas. The winners' Storm Davis and Sammy Stewart combined on a three-hit, Lowenstein's homer amid what had become a driving snowstorm.

"I was speed around the bases, bucking headwinds," said Lowenstein, having foregone his home-run trot. "There was nobody at the plate to greet me. Who's going to come out and shake your hand in that kind of weather? When I got to the dugout, there were only three guys in there. They're not fools."

Braves 9, Padres 2

In the other National League game, in San Diego, Glenn Hubbard and Ken Smith hit two-run home runs to lead Atlanta past the Padres, 9-2. Rick Camp (2-0) scattered eight hits in going the distance for the first time in three starts. He benefited from three double plays as the Braves ran their 12-game total to 20.



Dan Spillner

I just blew it.

The game was delayed 33 minutes by rain in the fifth inning. Had the rain continued, the game would have been called off and rescheduled for the eighth time in 14 games while the Braves moved into a first-place tie in the western division.

Pitcher Reads Signs, Chucks It All

By Malcolm Moran

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The end, and the beginning, took place a little more than a week ago at Parker Field in Richmond, Virginia. The Richmond Braves, the top farm club of the Atlanta Braves and Kevin Saucier's new team, were about to hold the first workout since leaving their West Palm Beach, Florida, training camp. At the point of the season when he had not lost a game that counted, when there is normally reason for hope, Saucier felt hopeless.

The command that Saucier once had over a baseball had vanished, and now he thought he was losing control over himself. Still, Saucier had left his home in Pensacola, Florida, driven a U-Haul north to Richmond, packed and reported to the field before the workout.

His equipment was left on the front seat of his car. Johnny Sain, the Richmond pitching coach, spotted Saucier, the left-handed relief pitcher who had struggled all spring to overcome the control trouble that cost him a job in Detroit.

Saucier remembers hearing Sain say, "We're going to throw a little bit." Then Saucier remembers hearing himself say, "No, it's not for me anymore."

That was the end.

"He looked at me like I was a little bit crazy," Saucier said last week from Pensacola, where he was born and raised and where, at 26, he has already started the rest of his life. He said he was too emotional to speak to Sain; his wife, Karen, had to call Eddie Haas, the Richmond manager, with the news that her husband had decided not to play baseball any longer. The money was good, but Saucier realized there should not be a price tag on his sanity.

"I'd rather be broke and be happy," he said, and laughed. "They're

not going to back that Brink's truck up to my grave."

And that is the beginning. Pitchers live the most transient baseball lives. Either they suddenly forget how to throw strikes, as did Saucier and Steve Blass and Randy Jones, or an injury means the end.

"When you're pitching good," Saucier said, "you know there's somebody who can get you. You're on top of the world. It's like I'm on top of the world, and then I'm on the bottom of it all."

Saucier earned \$140,000 as a member of the Detroit Tigers last year. He would have been paid \$30,000 for pitching at Richmond this season and was told a promotion to Atlanta would increase his salary to at least \$100,000. Saucier was around long enough to realize that a reliever as effective as he was in 1981 — 4-2 at Detroit, with 13 saves in 38 appearances and an earned run average of 1.65 during the strike-interrupted season — can almost name his price.

But this spring, when he began to throw batting practice, Saucier was frightened at what happened.

"It's a feeling of being lost," he said. "It's like a secretary trying to type with no fingers. What does she do? She's totally lost. You can't help yourself. You try — you try to relax, and you just can't do it. When you release the ball, you just don't have any idea where it's going to go."

The worst moment came after he was released by Detroit and was picked up by Richmond. In an exhibition game, "it just came over me," Saucier remembered.

"Whacko. I was throwing the ball all over the place. I thought I was going to kill somebody."

Haas, the manager, went to the mound, and Saucier said he told him, "Eddie, you've got to get me out of here." The pitcher cried after he left. Still, there was a spot for him on the Richmond roster. At first, his wife wanted him to continue, until she saw him after that game.

He recalls her saying, "I'd rather have you than see you drive your self crazy trying to throw a little white ball."

There will be no more baseball, he said, not even in a semipro league. "I was walking around the house," Saucier said, "and I picked up a ball and got the feel for it. Sometimes it feels good. And sometimes I'll remember what happened and say, 'It's just not worth it. It's just not worth it.'"

After the decision was made, Stephanie Saucier, who turned 4 last week, saw that her parents seemed upset. "That's O.K.," she told them. "Daddy can play football now."

Kevin Saucier

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Pressure Mounting on Top Baseball/Football Prospect

By Paul Atner

WASHINGTON — In the mid of a whirlwind visit to New York's Yankee Stadium last week, John Elway admitted he had the National Football League draft already had been

"I'd like all this to be over," he

but for Elway, the much-heralded athlete from Stanford University, the pressure of deciding whether to play professional baseball or football next season is only beginning to mount.

Elway is expected to sit down this week with George Steinbrenner, principal Yankee owner, and preliminary contract discussions. The Yankees own the base rights to Elway, who played their last New York-Penn League game last summer, he battled while making \$140,000 in baseball and salary.

Elway is a blue-chipper, a quarterback good enough to carry a franchise for years. He is a glamour player at the glamorous position, a talent who, like Herschel Walker, rarely comes along.

That is why the scramble for Elway's signature is so heated among NFL teams, especially because it is obvious he doesn't care much about playing in Baltimore.

Elway has all but said that Elway won't sign with the Colts. Last weekend, Elway wouldn't go that far, leaving the door open slightly. But for a team with as many needs as Baltimore, it would be counterproductive to pick Elway unless the Colts knew for certain he would sign.

That's why Coach Frank Kush and General Manager Ernie Accorsi are hedging, publicly and privately. They are allowing other teams to court them, using draft picks and veteran players as lures.

Says Kush: "To make a trade, we would want a lot of bodies in return, probably a lot of draft picks. We would want a lot of high-round choices."

Although both Tony Dorsett and Earl Campbell wound up with the teams of their choosing (Dallas and Houston, respectively) by indicating they might be hard to sign if drafted by Seattle and Tampa Bay, such demands rarely have worked with the NFL. But Steinbrenner's serious interest in signing Elway, an outfielder, has made this a unique case. Elway has a viable alternative that he almost certainly will use if the NFL doesn't do as he asks or doesn't pay the money he wants.

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Elway's agent, Mary Demoff, says his client seeks at least a \$7-million, five-year contract. Demoff admits to having had discussions with at least five National Football League teams, including the Baltimore Colts, who hold the first pick in Tuesday's draft.

In the remaining days before the draft, Demoff and Elway will be able to use all the leverage the gifted quarterback has, thanks to his two-sport skills. What Elway wants to do is simple — name what NFL team should draft him. And there is no reason to expect he won't be successful.

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Although both Tony Dorsett and Earl Campbell wound up with the teams of their choosing (Dallas and Houston, respectively) by indicating they might be hard to sign if drafted by Seattle and Tampa Bay, such demands rarely have worked with the NFL. But Steinbrenner's serious interest in signing Elway, an outfielder, has made this a unique case. Elway has a viable alternative that he almost certainly will use if the NFL doesn't do as he asks or doesn't pay the money he wants.

Demoff has all but said that Elway won't sign with the Colts. Last weekend, Elway wouldn't go that far, leaving the door open slightly. But for a team with as many needs as Baltimore, it would be counterproductive to pick Elway unless the Colts knew for certain he would sign.

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Elway's agent, Mary Demoff, says his client seeks at least a \$7-million, five-year contract. Demoff admits to having had discussions with at least five National Football League teams, including the Baltimore Colts, who hold the first pick in Tuesday's draft.

In the remaining days before the draft, Demoff and Elway will be able to use all the leverage the gifted quarterback has, thanks to his two-sport skills. What Elway wants to do is simple — name what NFL team should draft him. And there is no reason to expect he won't be successful.

Elway is a blue-chipper, a quarterback good enough to carry a franchise for years. He is a glamour player at the glamorous position, a talent who, like Herschel Walker, rarely comes along.

That is why the scramble for Elway's signature is so heated among NFL teams, especially because it is obvious he doesn't care much about playing in Baltimore.

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